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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LITTLE CHATTERBOX.

They call me "Little Chatterbox"—
My name is little May;
I have to talk so much, because
I have so much to say.

And oh! I have so many friends—
So many! and you see
I can't help loving them, because
They every one love me.

I love papa and my mamma—
I love my sisters, too;
And if you're very, very good,
I guess that I'll love you.

But I love God the best of all—
He keeps me all the night;
And when the morning comes again,
He wakes me with the light.

I think it is so nice to live;
And yet if I should die,
The Lord would send his angels down
To take me to the sky.

A YOUNG HERO.

(Chamber's Journal.)

"Ay, ay, sir; they're smart seamen enough no doubt, them Dalmatians, and reason good, too, seein' they man half the Austrian navy; but they ain't got the seasonin of an Englishman, put it how yer will!"

I am standing upon the upper deck of the Austrian Floyd steamer, looking my last upon pyramidal Jaffa; as it rises up in terrace after terrace of stern gray masonry against the lustrous evening sky, with the foam tipped breakers at its feet. Beside me, with his elbow on the handrail, and his short pipe between his teeth, lounges the chief engineer, as thorough an Englishman as if he had not spent two-thirds of his life abroad, and delighted to get hold of a listener who (as he phrases it) "has been about a bit."

"No; they ain't got an Englishman's seasonin'," he continues, pursuing his criticism of the Dalmatian seamen; "and what's more, they ain't got an Englishman's *pluck* neither, not when it comes to a *real* scrape."

"Can no one but an Englishman have any pluck, then? ask I, laughing.

"Well, I won't just go for to say *that*; o' course a man as is a man 'ull have pluck in him all the world over. I've seed a Frenchер tackle a shark to save his messmate; and I've seed a Rooshan stand to his gun arter every man in the battery, barrin' himself, had been blown to smash. But, if you come to that, the pluckiest feller as ever I seed warn't a man at all!"

"What was he then?—a woman!"

"No, nor that neither; though, mark ye I don't go for to say as how women ain't got pluck enough too—some on 'em at least. *My* old 'ooman, saved me once from a lubber of a Portigee as was just a-goin' to stick a knife into me, when she cracked his nut with a handspike. (You can hear her spin the yarn yourself, if you likes to pay us a visit when we gets to Constantinople.) But this one as I'm talkin' on was a little lad not much bigger'n Tom Thumb, only with a sperrit of his own as 'ud ha' blowed up a man-a-war a'most. Would yer like to hear about it?"

I eagerly assented; and the narrator knocking the ashes out of his pipe, folds his brawny arms upon the rail and commences as follows:

"'Bout three years ago, afore I got this berth as I'm in now, I was second-engineer aboard a Liverpool steamer bound for New York. There'd been a lot of extra cargo sent down just at the last minute, and we 'd had no end of a job stowin' it away, and that ran us late o'startin'; so that, altogether, as you may think, the cap'n warn't altogether in the sweetest temper in the world, nor the mate neither; as for the chief-engineer, he was an easy-going sort of chap as nothin' on earth could put out. But on the third day out from Liverpool, he cum down to me in a precious hurry, lookin' as if *somethin'* had put him out considerably.

"'Tom,' says he, 'what d'ye think? Blest if we ain't found a stowaway.' (That's the name, you know, sir, as we gives to chaps as hides theirselves aboard outward-bound vessels, and gets carried out unbeknown to everybody.)

"'The dickens you have!' says I. 'Who is he, and where did yer find him?'

"'Well; we found him stowed away among the casks for'ard; and ten to one we'd never ha' twigged him if the skipper's dog hadn't sniffed him out and began barkin.' Sich a little mite as he is too! I could a'most put him in my baccy-pouch, poor little beggar! but he looks to be a good plucked un for all that."

"I didn't want to hear no more, but up on deck like a sky-rocket; and there I *did* see a sight, and no mistake. Every man-Jack o' the crew, and what few passengers we had aboard, was all in a ring in the fo'castle, and in the middle stood the fust-mate lookin' as black as thunder. Right in front of him, lookin' a-regular mite among them big fellers, was a little bit of a lad not ten year old—ragged as a scarecrow, but with bright curly hair, and a bonnie little face o'his own, if it hadn't been his own, if it hadn't been so woful and pale. But, bless yer soul! to see the way that little chap held his head up, and looked about him, you'd ha' thought the whole ship belonged to him. The mate was a great hulkin black-bearded feller, with a look that'ud ha' frightened a horse, and voice fit to make one jump through a key-hole; but the young un warn't a bit afeard—he stood straight up, and looked him full in the face with them bright clear eyes o' hisn, for all the world as if he was Prince Halfred himself. Folk *did* say afterwards" (lowering his voice to a whisper) "as he comed o' blood nor what he ought; and, for my part I'm rayther o' that way o' thinkin' myself; for never yet seed a common street Harab as they calls 'em now) carry it off like *him*. You might ha' heard a pin drop as the mate spoke.

"'Well, you young whelp,' says he in his grimmest voice, 'what's brought *you* here?'

"'It was my step-father as done it,' says the boy in a weak, little voice, but as steady as could be. 'Father's dead, and mother's married again, and my new father says he won't have no brats about eatin' up his wages; and he stowed me away when nobody warn't lookin,' and guv me some grub to keep me goin' for a day or two till I got to sea. He says I'm to go to Aunt Jane at Halifax; and here's her address.'

"'And with that, he slips his hand into the breast of his shirt, and out with a scrap o' paper, awful dirty and crumped up, but with the address on it, right enough.

"'We all believed every word on't, even without the paper; for his look, and his voice, and the way he spoke, was enough to show that there warn't a ha'porth of lyin' in his whole skin. But the mate didn't seem to swaller the yarn at all; he only shrugged his shoulders with a kind o' grin, as much to say: "I'm too old a bird to be caught with *that* kind o' chaff," and then he says to him: "Look here my lad; that's all very fine, but it won't do here—some o' these men o' mine are in the secret, and I mean to have it out of 'em. Now, you just point out the man as stowed you away and fed you, this very minute; if you don't it 'll be the worse for you!

"'The boy looked up in his bright fearless way (it did my heart good to look at him, the brave little chap!) and says, quite quietly; "I've told you the truth; I ain't got no more to say."

"'The mate says nothin', but looks at him as if he'd see clean through him; and then he faced round to the men, lookin' blacker than ever, "Reeve a rope to the yard!" he sings out, loud enough to raise the dead; "smart now!"

"'The men all looked at each other, as much as to say: "What on earth's a-comin' now?" But aboard ship, o' course, when you're told to do a thing you've *got* to do it; so the rope was rove in a jiffy.

"'Now, my lad,' says the mate, in a hard *square* kind o' voice, that made every word seem like fitten' a stone into a well, "you see that 'ere rope? Well, I'll give you ten minutes to confess" (he took out his watch and held it in his hand); "and if you don't tell the truth afore time's up, I'll hang you like a dog!"

"'The crew all stared at one another, as if they couldn't believe their ears (I didn't believe mine, I can tell ye), and then a low growl ran among 'em, like a wild beast awakin' out of a nap."

"'Silence there?" shouts the mate, in a voice like the roar of a nor'-easter. Stand by to run fo'ard!" and with his own hands he put the noose around the boy's neck. The little feller never flinched a bit; but there were some among the sailors (big strong chaps as could ha' felled a ox) as shook like leaves in the wind. As for me I bethought myself o' *my* little curly-haired lad at home, and how it 'ud be if any one was to go for to hang *him*; and at the very thought on't I tingled all over, and my fingers clenched themselves as if they was a-grippin' somebody's throat. I clutched hold o' a handspike, and held it behind my back, all ready.

"'Tom" whispers the chief-engineer to me, "d'ye think he really means to do it!"

"'I don't know," says I through my teeth; "but if he does, *he* shall go first, if I swings for it."

"'I've been in many an ugly scrape in my time; but I never felt arf as bad as I did then. Every minute seemed as long as a dozen; and the tick o' the mate's watch reg'lar pricked my ears like a pin. The men were very quiet, but there was a precious ugly look on some o' their faces; and I noticed that three or four on 'em kep' edgin' fo'ard to where the mate was standin', in a way that meant mischief. As for me, I'd made up my mind that if he *did* go for to hang the poor little chap, I'd kill him on the spot, and take my chance.

"'Eight minutes!" says the mate, his great deep voice breakin' upon the silence like the toll o' a funeral bell. "If you've got anything to confess, my lad, you'd best out with it, for yer time's nearly up."

"'I've told you the truth," answers the boy, very pale but as firm as ever. "May I say my prayers please?"

"'The mate nodded; and down goes the poor little chap on his knees (with that infernal rope about his neck all the time), and puts up his poor little hands to pray. I couldn't make out what he said (fact, my head was in sitch a whirl that I'd hardly ha' knowed my own name), but I'll be bound God heard it, every word. Then he ups on his feet again, and puts his hands behind him, and says to the mate quite quietly: "I'm ready."

"'And then, sir the mate's hard grim face *broke up* all at once, like I've seed ice in the Baltic. He snatched up the boy to his arms, and kissed him, and bust out cryin' like a child; and I think there warn't one of us as didn't do the same. I know I did, for one.

"'God bless you, my boy!" says he smoothin' the child's hair with his great hard hand. "You're a true Englishman every inch of you, you wouldn't tell a lie to save your life! Well, if so be yer father's cast ye off, I'll be yer father from this day forth; and if I ever forget you, then may God forget me!"

"'And he kep' his word too. When we got to Halifax, he found out the little un's aunt, and giv' her a lump of money to make him comfortable; and now he goes to see the youngster every voyage, reg'lar as can be; and to see the pair on 'em, together—the little chap so fond o' him, and not bearin' him a bit o' grudge—it's 'bout as pretty a sight as ever I seed. And now, sir, axin' yer parding, it's time for me to be goin' below; so I'll just wish yer good-night."

SOME young girls in Albany nearly killed a companion by administering ether, with the impression that when under its influence they could make her confess who sent a certain valentine.

SHUT THE DOOR.

(From Good Things.)

Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore—
No doubt you have heard the name before—
Was a boy who never would shut a door!

The wind might whistle, and the winds might roar,
And teeth be aching and throats be sore,
But still he never would shut the door.

His father wou'd beg, his mother implore,
"Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
We really do wish you would shut the door!"

Their hands they wrung, their hair they tore,
But Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore
Was deaf as the buoy out at the Nore.

When he walked forth the folks would roar.
"Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
Why don't you think to shut the door?"

They rigged out a shutter with sail and oar
And threatened to pack off Gustavus Gore
On a voyage of penance to Singapore.

But he begged for mercy, and said, "No more!
Pray do not send me to Singapore
On a shutter, and then I will shut the door!"

"You will?" said his parents; "then keep on shore!
But mind you do! For the plague is sore
Of a fellow that will never shut the door,
Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore!"

VICTORIA AND EUGENIE.

England's Queen at Chiselhurst.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

Yesterday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill and Col. Ashley Maude, paid a visit to the Empress Eugenie, at Chiselhurst. The Queen has, it is known, long contemplated a personal expression of condolence with the Empress in her sorrow; and the feeling which her Majesty has been desirous of placing on record, with respect to her faithful ally, the Emperor Napoleon III, has been also indicated by the offering which she has made of a tomb, to be placed within a chapel which the Empress is about to raise for the reception of the Imperial remains.

Her Majesty, the Princess Beatrice and suite left Windsor Castle yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, and driving to the station of the Southwestern Railway Company, entered the special train which was to convey them to Chiselhurst. Mr. Williams and Mr. Cockburn had charge of the train, which consisted of two royal saloon and other carriages. Chiselhurst station was reached by 11:20, and on the platform were Lord and Lady Sidney, whose residence was in the neighborhood. By them Her Majesty was received on alighting, and was conducted to one of the state carriages, which had been sent down from London. The carriage, drawn by four horses, and preceded by outriders, was driven at once to the little Church of St. Mary, about half a mile beyond Camden Place. There are few, if any persons who do not know, from written or spoken description, what kind of quiet rustic spot it is in which the coffin of the Emperor Napoleon rests for a time. The little ivy-covered side chapel, nestling between the church wall and the house of the cure, Father Goddard, has been visited by tens of thousands. There is a grated opening from this place of Imperial sepulture to the interior of the church—itself a building so small that it would scarcely be noticed were it in turn attached to some stately cathedral. Entering now the historical Church of St. Mary, in the lanes by Chiselhurst common, the Queen remained some time before the Emperor's tomb. The wreaths are there, which had been heaped in a sad profusion when the coffin was first carried to the diminutive chapel. Among these wreaths the Queen noticed the mortuary tributes which she herself, her sons and her daughters had sent. Leaving the tomb after a while, Her Majesty was led by Mr. Goddard, the priest, to an outer site very near the church, where is to be erected by the Empress, and dedicated to the Virgin, that little chapel within which will be placed the tomb of Scotch granite, offered by the Queen. This newly planned sarcophagus, which is already in course of construction, will resemble in form and fashion that which holds the remains of the Duchess of Kent. Having surveyed the ground of the intended chapel, Her Majesty quitted the small, neatly-kept cemetery of St. Mary's Church, and, re-entering the carriage, was conveyed to Camden-place.

On the steps of the entrance porch the Queen was received by the Empress and her son. That the meeting was one, indeed, of a most sympathetic kind may well be imagined. Their Majesties retired together to the private apartments of the Empress, while the Prince Napoleon, the Princess Beatrice and the Princess Murat remained in the *salon de reception*. The time passed by the Queen and Empress in private conversation was nearly an hour; and shortly before the departure of Her Majesty a few of those devoted followers of the Emperor who had borne him company in his exile, both in Germany and England, were presented.

Having taken an effectionate leave of the Empress and the Prince Napoleon, Her Majesty drove back to Chiselhurst Station, and returned to Windsor by way of New-cross, London Bridge, Waterloo and Staines, terminating the railway journey at about 1½ o'clock.

Crystal Palace Bird Show.

The most joyous, brilliant and musical show to be seen at the Crystal Palace, London, is the exhibition of the birds now holding. The strong point of the entertainment is the collection of canaries, thirty-five out of seventy-seven known varieties being represented. The finest canary in the show has no marking at all, but is of a clear buttercup yellow. He has a broad head, and is a very "peart" and combative-looking bird, well conscious of his superior merits. One peculiarity much sought after by breeders is a certain dark feather-line round the eye, which is supposed to soften the beaded look of the tiny point of sight, and when perfect will throw a fancier into such raptures as a lover might fall into over the long lashes of his mistress's eyelid. Passing down the line of cages inhabited by these restless and slender little creatures, their varieties appear to be infinite. Crested canaries of large size, canaries with large shoulders and leaning heads that give them the look of little yellow vultures, canaries of a dark yellow from Norwich, canaries of the sort known as "London fancy," which a few years ago were nearly extinct, but have lately multiplied so exceedingly that there are at the show no less than thirty-six entries of them. A splendid assortment of foreign cage birds is exhibited. Little cardinals from South America have a red tuft of feathers sticking up in a cocked-hat shape on the tops of their heads; cut-throats are so named because of a curious red feather line across their necks; Java sparrows, which do not, it appears, come from Java, but from Africa, have pretty white cheeks and sleek, blue-gray backs. There are many cages of Australian grass parkeets, little songsters, which are caught in flocks and imported wholesale. Mr. Jumrach, a well-known dealer, has 4,000 of these pretty creatures flying loose in a small room. One of the greatest varieties of the show is a Chilian starlight, with a brown and black body and a pale crimson breast—a beautiful bird and a deserved prize-taker. Then there are parrots, some of them wonderful talkers, with their phrases duly set down in the catalogue. Among these are some old stagers of the Palace, that take the crowd as an everyday affair, and sit sulky and sleepy on their perches. Altogether it would be hard to imagine a more animated or interesting collection of animated nature than is here afforded.

Egyptian Fetes and Fashion.

The fashion gossip of Paris and Cairo clusters about the trousseaux and entertainments given to the three brides of the latter city who are the fortunate recipients of the Khedive's regal munificence. Millions have been lavished upon them, and the ceremonies in their honor are still in progress. The cities of Cairo and Alexandria are nightly illuminated in a manner marvellous in the eyes of Europeans, and an incredible time has been devoted to the decoration of a single house, covered all over with light wooden lattice work, in which small glass vases are fastened to contain lights. To this is added a profusion of flowers, both natural and artificial, making a most brilliant and glittering show. The great sensation, however, is the splendor of the bridal robes, the trousseau of the fiancee of the Crown Prince costing the sum of 7,000,000 francs, including jewels. The gifts were recently made the occasion for a grand procession through the principal streets of Cairo, leading to the Kaser-Ali Palace. The great coffers of golden cloths, jewels, silver plate, etc., ornamented with gems, were carried by Arabs and guarded by Egyptian soldiers, the boxes being covered with illusion veils wrought in gold. Four balls and three concerts were to be given at the Court and four thousand invitations were issued for the first one, which took place at Ghizehr Palace, the residence of the Empress Eugenie during her recent visit there. The Court balls are, of course, intended for the rich and noble, but the poor have also festivities of their own. Public tables are kept constantly furnished in front of the palaces, where the populace find food, clothing and necessaries of every description. An elegant miniature theatre has been set up for the harem, where pr st digitateurs and mountebanks perform constantly before the favorites of His Highness. All these fetes have the attraction of novelty and originality for Europeans, and travel in that direction has been quite lively.

English Sleeping Cars.

For the first time in the history of the country a sleeping car was run on a British railway in the month of February 1873. No one will be surprised to learn that the affair was vastly inferior to those in such general use in America. The London News gives a description of the single car thus far in use; it is thirty feet long, about half the length of a "Pullman sleeper." One end is devoted to a luggage compartment, the other to an ordinary second-class compartment. The part devoted to sleeping arrangements is eighteen feet in length, in two saloons, each giving accommodation to three passengers. There is apparently no partition or curtains between the beds, so that unless there is a party of three to take a compartment, one or more of the beds must be unoccupied, provided the travelers are at all particular about their sleeping companions. The most singular thing about this single sleeping car, owned by a company that operates more than eight hundred miles of railway, is, that it is not proposed to run it regularly, but only when it has been specially bespoken. It is interesting to learn that the doors of the car open in such a way that the occupant of either bed may go out without stepping over anybody; but to do so he is obliged to dismount at the foot of his own bed, as the three mattresses touch each other at the side and fill up the whole space between the sides of the car.

RICHARD CLAGGETT died at the residence of his father, near Berlin, Frederick county, Md., on Tuesday last, with hydrophobia, having been bitten by a rabid dog some time ago.

DOUBT having been cast on the confession made by Evans, the brutal child-murderer, that it was he who killed the Joyce children at Roxbury some years ago, it is now asserted that there is reason to believe the confession to be a true one. Evans was then in the vicinity of Boston, nursing his son at Fort Independence, and he frequently made excursions into the woods. It is said also, on what appears to be good authority, that when many years ago a little girl was murdered at Derry, N. H., under circumstances somewhat similar to those attending the murder of Georgiana Lovering, Evans's niece, Evans was at Derry, and a frequent visitor at the house of the child's parents. In regard to the murder at Strong, Me., it is asserted that Evans—a minister of the gospel—was there a short time before the little girls were done to death, and a lady at Augusta avers that he was a guest at her father's house on the occasion of an Advent meeting just prior to the murder. The wretched man is over sixty years of age, is large of frame, and very athletic, though he pretends to be a broken-down invalid. He is sentenced to be hanged next winter.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wild wood,
Sweetly illustrating
innocent childhood;
Shy as the antelope—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets,
Frayed at the edges,
Up in the apple trees;
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard trees,
Feasting on cherries;
Trampling the blossoms,
Down among the grasses,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lasses.

No grim propriety—
No interdiction;
Free as the birdlings
From city restriction!
Coining the purest blood,
Strengthening each muscle,
Donning health armor
Against life's coming bustle.

Dear little innocents!
Born in the wild wood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's garden beneath them;
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them!

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

God gives us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For, while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

LORNE AND LOUISE.

Their Rumored Separation—English Scandals in High Life.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The rumored separation of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise may be regarded as a sort of culmination of a series of scandals which high life in England has furnished during the past two or three years. It is not improbable that the example of the Prince of Wales had much to do with the loose habits and immoral practices which have brought several of the aristocratic families before the public in disreputable connections. The Prince of Wales, some years ago, was the leader of a select band of young *roues*, whose noble extraction did not save them from very ignoble pursuits. They hovered about the green-rooms of the minor theatres, and took the obscene exhibitions known as "British Burlesque" under their special protection. It was a common occurrence for young noblemen to be arraigned before the justices for drunken rows, in which they generally had their aristocratic heads punched in the effort to punch plebian craniums. The most astounding exhibit was made when Lord Mordaunt brought a suit for divorce, based upon his wife's statement implicating the prince of Wales and various young bloods of London town. Lady Mordaunt's excuse was a striking comment upon the morals of the day, for she justified her conduct by claiming that she only imitated high-toned society in general. She made the revelation in slang terms well suited to the region of Tattersall's and the Strand. Lady Mordaunt's relatives came to the rescue by maintaining that she was insane, and the suit was postponed while the lady was placed under treatment. The scandal mongers were disappointed for the time being, though the husband insists that the suit shall still be tried, sooner or later. In the meantime, various scandals of a less pronounced character have maintained the interest of the high-toned English aristocracy, and at this time there are several cases pending which threaten the overthrow of many families. A few weeks since, the English public had a sensation after its own heart in the announcement that Lord Wentworth, the only lineal descendant of Lord Byron, and the heir to two peerages, had brought an action for divorce against the young and beautiful wife whom he had introduced into his select circle only a couple of years ago. Lady Wentworth is the daughter of a clergyman, but she speedily overcame the prejudices against her low birth by her great personal beauty and the fascination of her varied accomplishments. Her innocence does not seem to have commanded any respect from the new society into which she had been conducted, though it would have had a recognized value in the lowlier walks of life which she had abandoned.

It is not probable that the reported separation of the Marquis of Lorne and his wife has for its cause anything similar to the social troubles that have been mentioned, for the female portion of Victoria's family has always been as chaste as the male portion has been prone to dissipation. Nevertheless, the scandal remains. Rumors have heretofore been proved to be so idle and absurd that there is never any good reason to give credence until they take a substantial and authoritative shape. The public, however, always act upon the presumption that where there is smoke there must be some fire, and in the present instance it will require something positive to remove the suspicion that the rumor has created. The marriage of the Princess Louise, the sixth child of Queen Victoria, occurred March 23, 1871, and attracted an unusual amount of comment and interest because it was one of the very few departures from the rule of reigning families that royalty must intermarry with royalty. There were urgent protests against the match among some of the legitimate royalists, but the people of England regarded the union as an evidence of growth of democracy, and celebrated it accordingly. The Marquis of Lorne was a handsome fellow of Scotch blood, robust, hearty and gallant; the Princess Louise was a young woman of the strict notions which Victoria has instilled into the minds of her daughters. It is generally believed to be a love match, and the youthful hearts of Great Britain beat with pride at a precedent which relieved the future princesses of England from the ungrateful necessity of marrying blasted, bewhiskered foreigners. It was little dreamed of two years ago, when the Marquis of Lorne, in his Scotch plaid and pride, and the princess, in her trailing veil and modesty, stood before the altar, that even the breath of scandal could reach the young couple so auspiciously united. The report which tells of the separation gives incompatibility of temper as the cause. It is a term of very general meaning. In the absence of any more specific reason, it may not be out of place to allude to a singular if not significant circumstance. The Victoria family has been wonderfully prolific The Queen herself had borne nine children when her husband died. Victoria Adelaide, the Princess Royal, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, has already had eight children. The Prince of Wales, who married the beautiful Alexandra of Denmark, in 1863, is the father of seven children by his wife. The Princess Alice who married Prince William of Hesse, in 1862, has had five children. Princess Helena Augusta, who was united to the prince of Schleswig Holstein in 1868, has already presented her liege lord with four children. Here are five marriages in the family which have had an offspring of thirty-three, while the parents are still young; and in each case a child has been born within a year of married life. It is therefore noticeable that the union of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, which occurred two years ago, should have failed to produce an heir. Whether or not this circumstance has anything to do with the reported incompatibility, and the departure of the Marquis to foreign lands and the rumored retirement of the Princess to a religious retreat, must naturally be a matter of mere conjecture.

VARIETIES.

PEOPLE who believe the stories about intelligent dogs will read with pleasure that a lost dog in Norfolk, having seen his master's advertisement in one of the local papers, promptly went home.

AT a mission Sunday school, not long since, a little boy in the infant class, was seen crying bitterly. The teacher, upon inquiry, learned that he had lost his mother, and she, in sympathy, remarked to the scholars that no one knew what a loss it was until they had lost a mother, and that Johnny had good cause for crying. At this moment a little urchin jumped up and said, "Oh, teacher, you just wait till he gets a step-mother, then you'll hear him cry!"

CELERY is said to be one of the most potent anti-nervine remedies known. A writer in a leading periodical asserts that he has "known many men, and women too, who from various causes have become so much affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, who, by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks of the celery leaves as a salad, became as strong and steady in limbs as other people."

A MODE of more safely and more effectually warming railway carriages than by stove or hot-water, it is said, has been widely adopted in Germany. The invention consists of the use of a composite fuel, which only smoulders slowly, and is encased in an iron tray, enclosed in a copper box, hermetically closed. The heat is said to last for twenty-four hours, if necessary. The fuel is called the "charcoal parquettes." At sixty-five dollars per ton, the cost is said to be almost nominal, and the apparatus costs only six dollars to each compartment.

APROPOS of Napoleon's body lying in state an English antiquary writes: "In the year 1483 the body of Edward IV. was exposed, bare from the waist up, to show that he had not died by foul means, in the Palace at Westminister, and was visited by the Mayor of London and many other persons. The body of Henry VII. lay in state at Richmond, as did that of Queen Elizabeth; but wax effigies in armor represented James I. and Oliver Cromwell, and we doubt whether the body of any English sovereign has been exposed since the death of Charles II."

LITTLE Annie Melcher, aged four years, wandered away, like another "babe in the woods," from her parent's residence in Lawrence County, Tenn., on the morning of February 23. The grief-stricken father and mother—the mother carrying her infant baby in her arms—abandoned their home and resorted to the woods, where they passed the long hours searching for her. Neighbors assisted them, and finally, on the afternoon of the 26th, or three days after, the little wanderer was found about nine miles from home, in the forest, sitting in forlorn grief at the foot of a tree.

A MEETING of the Grand Lodge of Penn. was held in the Masonic Temple, Chestnut street, above Seventh, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Samuel C. Perkins, Grand Master, in the chair. Routine business only was transacted, but during the evening it was announced that the new Temple on Broad street would be finished during the summer, and dedicated in the month of September, and that immediately after the dedication it would be occupied by sixty-five Masonic organizations. A contract has already been made for the furniture of the new Temple.—[Phila. Ledger.

MINISTERIAL absent-mindedness is thus illustrated by an exchange: "One of our eloquent preachers, noted for his affability, desiring to forward to a party to whom he was indebted a check for $100, drew the check for that amount, wrote his letter and posted it, and on his return home found the check lying on his desk: He immediately wrote another letter, stating the error, put the check in his pocket, and deposited the letter in the post-office. Finding the check a few hours later, the reverend gentleman was compelled to write a third letter explaining the second one."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Mar. 15, 1872.

THE *Leader* says Governor HARTRANFT betrayed the Liquor League. How about the representatives the League worked so hard to elect?

THE *Dispatch*, to be consistent, should denounce those Republicans who enacted the Local Option law. But then it might lose something if it were so bold.

GOV. HARTRANFT has signed the Local Option bill and the question of license ow goco nt tshe people whose decision will be rendered on the 21st inst.

HARTRANFT hopes to draw attention from his signature to the Union Passenger Railway and the pardon of the horse poisoners, by vetoing bank and iron bills.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks that if the verdict of the Senate Committee which whitewashed POMEROY is sustained by the people, "it will be because the American people are hopelessly demoralized."

COLFAX continues to lie concerning his Credit Mobilier transactions, and must be a fool to expect to gull the people. The best advice we can give him is to make a full confession, and try to save his soul.

IF HARTRANFT should visit Pittsburgh and Allegheny now, his reception at the beer halls would not be so cordial as it was during his swing around prior to his election. He is not liked so well as formerly by that class of our fellow citizens.

WE notice that quite a number of the administration journals are severe on Congress for passing the salary job, but not one of them has dared to say one word regarding the President's action in this matter. He signed the bill and along with the rest of them gobbles the plunder.

THE vacancy caused by the decease of the Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS in the Constitutional Convention, will be filled by the district, although efforts are being made to go outside. The name of SAML. B. WILSON, Esq., of Beaver, has been suggested which we cordially endorse. We are not aware that he would accept, but we can assure the Convention, it could not select a better man.

SOME few days ago an enterprising son of a prominent liquor merchant called at this office and ordered his father's paper stopped. Of course it was promptly discontinued, and on yesterday the gentleman himself came to inquire why he did not get his paper. Upon being informed, he again ordered it, saying that he believed in THE POST and that its course on the liquor question was right and commendable.

DOES IT PAY!

The *Dispatch* found its opportunity to take sides with the liquor interest, after the disgraceful proceedings at City Hall, where the friends of Local Option were hooted down and obliged to retire. The sympathy of the liquor men at once assumed a substantial form, by filling the columns of that paper with advertisements—this was its reward. Now that it has bagged all that can be made in that quarter, it finds it convenient to sit upon the fence and deliver lectures to its contemporaries. To be on the profitable side seems to be the heighth of its ambition; to make it pay the end and aim of journalism.

IN THE WRONG BOX.

A correspondent, who is evidently engaged in the liquor business, writes us a lengthy communication in which he depicts the "sad results" likely to flow in case license is voted down. He has evidently made a mistake in addressing his communication to us, as it should have been sent to Harrisburg where, in the words of OAKES AMES, it is calculated to do the most good. We advise the writer to apply to those parties whom the liquor interests did so much to send to Harrisburg. To Mr. RAMSEY, Republican, who objected to Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S amendment giving the liquor men one year to wind up their affairs; to the House, Republican, which sustained RAMSEY'S objection. To the Senate, Republican, which concurred in the action of the House and to Gov. HARTRANFT, Republican, who approved of the enactment and signed the Local Option bill. We did not make the law and are not responsible therefor. Therefore we suggest that the communication be sent to Harrisburg.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* takes back its fair words regarding Mr. COLFAX and says:

In the *Banner* of February 19th, we expressed what we believe was the opinion of the greater part of the intelligent people of this country at that time, concerning Schuyler Colfax. But we confess that subsequent disclosures have indicated such a want of frankness on his part as to leave a very unfavorable impression on the public mind. Instead of declaring all the facts of the case at once, he has only given explanations as they have been wrung from him after new disclosures. While this of itself does not prove him actually guilty, it establishes the general belief that he is a weak man, and that he shrunk from facing the consequences of his own acts.

THE CASE AS IT STANDS.

Our neighbor the *Gazette*, seems to have been aware for some time that the motives of THE POST on the Local Option question were neither pure nor high, because we have chosen to strip the cloak from its hypocritical shoulders and obliged it to face the issue as presented in its party and moral relations. It supposed, it could continue to say a few easy words in favor of temperance generally, heave some deep drawn sighs over the awful effects of drunkenness, which nobody doubts—even drunkards admit, and at the same time tip the wink to the Liquor League and assure its advertising members, it was all right, and intimate "that it would be very wrong to withdraw its patronage from the 'oldest.'"

The game has been carried on by the *Gazette* particularly, for years, on this same double headed, two edged sword business. It pretended to support Mr. DILWORTH in 1871, and in the same breath advocated the licensing of houses, where "pure whisky could be had for those who needed it, or thought they needed it." It wanted and secured the patronage of the Temperance element, and retained by its hypocritical pledges, the favor of the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, who were Republicans. Its candidates did the same thing, and thus year after year, has succeeded in deceiving both parties. Democrats, wearied in breasting the passage of oppressive sumptuary laws, receiving in return for all their efforts nothing but abuse from the very parties they sought to save, have determined no longer to occupy that attitude, but are willing to test the sincerity of the Republican press and its politicians, by taking them at their word and sustaining the law. This has created the consternation which is now apparant in the *Gazette*, which it plainly discovers will not admit of any further dodging, and therefore its attempt to impugn the motives of THE POST. The position of this journal was never uncertain, on this or any other question.

We have not skulked from fear of losing advertisements either from Temperance or Liquor men, in the discussion. We did not advocate the Local Option Law, nor any section of it, but we will insist with all the power at our command, that it shall be applied in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the county If it succeeds in exterminating the low dens and doggeries that afflict the eye on every corner, and is the means of saving but one poor family from wretchedness poverty and crime, it will have answered a good purpose; if it but diminishes the evil, it is worth the trial; and whilst we have no wish to injure any man in the trade, and acknowledge the hardship on many, particularly brewers and malsters, who have among them many we esteem highly, yet we are unable under the operation of a general law to make any distinction in their favor. The struggle must be met, and succeed or fail, as the majority of the voters may determine, we shall yield to the decision of the majority in this, as we have on all other public questions, and expect all law-abiding citizens to do the same.

THE N. Y. Evening *Post*, administration, says:

It is hardly too much to say that it would be better for the country if the present session could be wiped out altogether, for the investigations in which it has consumed much of its time are a mortification to the people and a lasting disgrace to this Congress. That it should have voted at the last moment to give five thousand dollars extra pay to each of its members, on false pretences, is perhaps the best commentary that can be made upon its character, and should suggest to everybody that the less said about it and the sooner its existence can be covered up out of sight forever, the better.

PITTSBURGHERS will find comfort in the following extract from the *Pall Mal Gazette*:

"It may be said with almost literal truth that Londoners have not seen daylight this week. To-day, however, the darkness has been even worse than on Monday and Tuesday. Up to noon it was impossible to dispense with gas and candles. On the south side of the Thames the darkness was excessive. The railway stations were lighted up exactly as at night. There has been no great amount of fog, and traffic has not been seriously interfered with in the streets on the railways, or on the river."

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is among those who denounce the salary increase and declares that:

Men like Butler, and others of the class that could perceive nothing wrong in the Credit Mobilier infamy, eagerly accepted the fifty per cent increase and defended the grab with unblushing cheeks. It was a fitting deed for the closing hours of the session of the body which forgave the bribery and the falsehood of a dozen of its members; and it confirms the popular impression that the country is happily rid of an organization composed of such men.

THE State Treasurer of Minnesota WILLIAM SEEGER, was, some time ago, charged by a committee of the Legislature with misappropriation of the State funds, and was asked by the Legislature to resign. He has refused to do so, and has been impeached by the House. The Senate will hold an extra session to try him. His predecessor, EMIL MUNCH—who was also his father in-law—writes from the safe distance of St. Louis, that he alone is responsible for the deficit in the Treasury.

THE late Treasurer of Nevada, E RHOADES, a Republican, proves to have been a defaulter; and the same Republican Legislature, which elected JOHN P. JONES to the United States Senate, has passed an act over the Democratic Governor's veto, relieving RHOADES' bondsmen from all liability.

ON the morning of the inauguration, the Washington *Capital*, DON PIATT'S paper, got off a falsification of GRANT'S inaugural, which contains the following:

COLLEGIATE HONORS.

Since I stood here four years ago I have been made a LL. D. LL. D (as I am told by General Howard, who runs a college with great profit and satisfaction), means Doctor of Laws, though how it can mean it I can not exactly understand. It was done at a place near Boston, where they can make them very easily and at a small expense, the principal cost being in Latin and sheepskin, the first of which is manufactured on the spot and the last tanned by a new process in the vicinity. Since I received my license as physician I have gone into practice pretty extensively.

AFFLICTED LOUISIANA.

My last patient w s Louisiana, which has suffered a good deal with intestinal difficulties of a fundamental character. Dr. Morton, whom I called in consultation, says that her constitution has broken up entirely, and that nothing but caustic applications to the spine—in which he has had great experience—will work her restoration. I am compelled to admit that my prescriptions thus far have not done as well as I expected, and if things do not work better in the future I shall feel compelled the next time I go to Boston to apply for the well-known degree which in order follows the one I have received.

Courtesy to a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power requires that I should not close without saying something about Congress. But it has been suggested to me by the laundress of the House—the experienced—that the best thing for me to say would be to say nothing. Senator Pomeroy informs me that the time has not come for justice to pronounce her final verdict upon himself and his co-Senators, and that they are all perfectly willing to wait until she has disposed of the other business on her docket even if it should require two-thirds of a century. This spirit of self-denial on the part of our public men cannot be too much commended. The duties of the last session have been arduous and to many of the leading men of both branches extremely embarassing.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER

required a great deal of deliberation of the most delicate character. Credit Mobilier (as I have been informed by one of my near relatives, who is a corrector of the press), means credit that emigrates in spite of the utmost care on the part of members. Considerable credit has emigrated from Congress during the past winter, the effect of which, it is to be feared, will be unwelcomed, not having been placed where it will do the most good to the parties concerned. It is a fact easily demonstrable that the country is larger the more square miles it contains, and the more populous in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. This should lead us to consider the means by which national greatness may most easily be obtained. The people of

ST. DOMINGO

are pressing for admission into the Republican party, and will add much to our force at my next election. What the policy of my government will be in that respect will depend upon the views I entertain. The Secretary of the Navy informs me that, under the present forms of construction, it will be impossible for our ships of war to carry with them those dry docks and coaling stations, away from which their perils are extreme. The safest place in the world (as I am informed) for a ship of war is in a dry dock. The next is a coaling station. We need these, therefore, whenever our ships of war go in search of our absconded commerce, in the finding of which they have hitherto not been very successful. And now, fellow-citizens and citizenesses, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, I thank you for your attendance and bid you a welcome adieu

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* whose editor is a warm friend of General GRANT has this to say regarding

A DISREPUTABLE CONGRESS.

The Forty-second Congress came to its end yesterday, in almost universal discredit. During the last session it comes out that a number of its members of both Houses had been engaged in corrupt transactions, and that at least three Senators were implicated in bribery in procuring their elections. It was due to the American people that their Congress should free itself from all complicity with such men. But, instead of punishing them to the utmost of its power, it scandalously put itself forward as their apologist and protector. The House passed weak and inoperative resolutions of censure upon two of its ten culprits, and let the others go unrebuked. Of the "Credit Mobilier" Senator Patterson suffered no further than to have a resolution of expulsion reported against him to the Senate, which fell at the adjournment without action. The evidence showed that, besides having been in that corrupt business, he had attempted subornation of perjury. But nothing was done by the Senate to vindicate the honor of the body. Harlan's case received no attention at all beyond the just and scathing censure of the committee. Besides these Senate Credit Mobilier disgraces, there were at least three instances where Senators were implicated in bribery as to their elections, viz., Caldwell and Pomeroy of Kansas, and Clayton of Arkansas Caldwell, of whose guilt the committee made a clear report, was to have been let down lightly by declaring his seat vacant instead of expelling him. But the Senate had not sufficient sense of self-respect to do even that, and the case has gone over to a future session. Pomeroy was let off by a disingenuous use of the dubious Scotch verdict "not proven," and Clayton was shamelessly "whitewashed." This is the record of the Senate in matters which touched its honor and the dignity of the American people. Its action fully warrants the strong language used by Mr. Beck of Kentucky in the House. Speaking of the numerous "jobbing" amendments with which the Senate loaded every one of the Appropriation bills, he said, "bad as the House of Representatives may be, it is to-day an honester body than the Senate of the United States." This censure is deserved by the body which palliated, excused and protected Caldwell, Pomeroy, Clayton, Harlan and Patterson, instead of expelling them in disgrace.

THE Washington *Review and Examiner* has this to say in regard to the late representative in Congress from the 24th district:

Hon. Wm. McClelland, of this district, voted against the bill increasing the pay of members of Congress. This is particularly credible to our member when we remember that the proposed bill would have put about *seven thousand dollars* into his pocket, as the increased pay extended *back* to the commencement of his term. We are glad to record this additional evidence of Mr. McClelland's truthfulness to his constituents and the whole country. Though not reelected the Captain has a record of which he may well be proud. In his career there is found no Credit Mobilier contamination, and every vote he has cast since he entered Congress has been on the side of the people and their interest. All honor to such a representative.

THE BALLOT.

Hon. A. K. McClure's Demand for Honest Elections.

The Senate held an evening session on Thursday evening to consider Mr. McClure's bill appointing Election Commissioners for Philadelphia, and naming the three first commissioners as John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and James McManes. After making a number of amendments to perfect the details of the bill, Mr. McClure explained its provisions at length. He spoke for three hours, and was listened to with close attention by a crowded audience, both on the floor and in the lobbies. The following extracts deserve to be carefully studied by all who desire to preserve the sanctity of the ballot:

IT IS NOT A PARTISAN ISSUE.

Let me entreat you, Mr. Speaker and Senators, to appreciate fully that the issue involved in the bill now under consideration is not, in any sense, a partisan issue. I ask of you a patient hearing while I review the cause of our political disorders in Philadelphia. They have brought our city and our State to contempt and shame, and surely no political necessity can now plead their cause. I am not a leader but a follower in the criticism I am called upon to make, and I do not turn to men of Democratic faith to sustain the grave accusations I must prefer. In both branches of the Legislature records have been made by Republican leaders which I will not reflect and re-echo in demanding the radical modification of the registry law in Philadelphia.

Only one year ago, with a most important State and National contest almost at hand, this Senate was nearly unanimous in proposing vital amendments to the law. And in the popular branch it is no violation of Parliamentary propriety to say that the Republicans who most largely enjoyed popular confidence favored the repeal of the more objectionable provisions of the act. And I point with pride to the Republican press of Philadelphia. Every city Republican journal has denounced our registry law as unjust, and as the parent of fraud. There is not one exception—all have in turn testified to its injustice. I am, therefore, but proposing at what seems to be an opportune season, to enact what the honest Republican sentiment of Philadelphia has unmistakably required, and what, let me assure you, is most essential to Republican safety.

LEGALIZED FRAUD TO SAVE POLITICIANS.

But, rather than yield to the demand for reform in our political system, those who wielded the party machinery decided practically to legalize fraud in the elections in the city of Philadelphia. This is a startling accusation to make, but I ask the dispassionate attention of the Senate to the multiplied proofs. Remember that revolt had organized against the political control of our city. The Republican journals had not only protested, but openly opposed many party nominations. The merchants, manufacturers and business men had given form, in various ways, to their determined hostility.

The Union league had come to the front with its eminent committee of safety, all teaching and peremptorily demanding the regeneration of our political rule. Had the leaders who were thus assailed, unfurled their flag and defiantly proclaimed their purpose, revolution would have followed. But they brought gifts; they scaled the barriers of the constitution and made the law captive to do their bidding. The Republicans were in power in every department of the government—executive, legislative and judical. The intense passions of civil war were still supreme and political prejudice swept its waves so high that the best man of the land were taken in its currents. The cry of fraud came up from the leaders of fraud, and, deceitfully pleading the cause of honest elections, they presented the registry law to a party caucus and political necessity completed the work. The better class of citizens appreciated the want of legislative restraints upon our elections, and they naturally hoped for good from a law that was most plausibly framed to protect the most monstrous abuses without exposing its purpose.

THE UNJUST PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

What are the provisions of the present registry law of Philadelphia? I ask Senators on both sides to analyze it. Upon its face it appears at first glance to be a reasonably fair enactment; but when we examine it closely, and witness its fruits, its deceit and deformity are painfully apparent. I doubt whether any Senator understood, when he voted for the original bill in 1869, that he was divesting the courts of Philadelphia of all power to protect the citizen in his most sacred rights, and conferring all judicial powers, on the question of suffrage, upon an irresponsible board of aldermen. Had any Senator supposed such a purpose possible, and raised the question when the bill was under consideration in this body, it would have been indignantly denied by the supporters of the measure. Those who had cunningly framed the bill knew that such was its power and purpose, and all objections or criticisms were denounced as in the interests of fraud.

When the law was safely on the statue book, and its constitutionality affirmed by a divided court, under circumstances which provoked much just complaint, the disguise was thrown off. When the citizen demanded protection from the courts for illegal and arbitrary disfranchisement by the irresponsible canvassers appointed by the irresponsible aldermen, the authors of the act confronted him and informed him that it was so denominated in the law—that he was without remedy.

Our judges have been invoked to stay the hand of partisan injustice; but, while they confessed the wrong, they had also to confess that they were shorn of their just powers, and that the judicial prerogatives touching the qualifications of electors had been vested in a tribunal whose members figure conspicuously as criminals in our docks. Could honest men with honest purposes have conceived such a startling infraction of the rights of citizens? Could aught but deliberately planned fraud have framed and enforced such a statute?

This arbitrary authority of an utterly irresponsible tribunal was a necessity to complete the ingenious structure of fraud. It was woven of a thousand fabrics to meet every emergency and insure safety to the countless throng of criminals it has educated and employed. The courts could not be debauched—they had, therefore, to be set aside. Thousands of men had to be disfranchised, and other thousands of unknown names had to be recorded for the visitors or citizens who are employed to "vote early and often." Under ordinary laws such wrongs would be promptly corrected by courts of justice, and courts were ignored to clothe reckless confederates in crime with the absolute power to make or unmake citizenship.

HOW WAS THE LAW ADMINISTERED?

But turn to the fruits of this provision of the law. When the aldermen met to elect canvassers the minority was denied all participation in the election. The Republican canvassers were chosen for each precinct by the majority, and when the Democrats presented their list of minority canvassers for election they were rejected and new and almost invariably distrusted names adopted instead. The minority was thus made absolutely voiceless in the registration of voters, and, in most cases, either ignorant, corrupt or uncertain men chosen as nominal representatives of nearly one-half the voters of Philadelphia. The "reputable citizens," required by the law, consisted of either petty professional politicians by trade or of men who cultivated fraud as a profession. To this tribunal was given the judicial power of the courts to protect citizenship, and from its decisions there is no appeal.

IRRESPONSIBLE CANVASSERS DISFRANCHISE CITIZENS.

Let the Senate of Pennsylvania understand that these canvassers have pratically the authority of disfranchising whom they please, and their power to disfranchise any citizen is absolute, even beyond the remedial power of the courts. If there are those here who defend this law, I challenge the contradiction of this grave allegation.

THE PALPABLE FRAUDS OF CANVASSERS.

Under the supplemental act, our canvassers and election officers have degenerated until public forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. I exaggerate in no respect, and yield nothing to malice, when I say that our canvassers, as a rule, are disreputable. Among them may be found convicts, professional bullies and repeaters, and very many utterly desperate and characterless men. There are honorable exceptions, but they are tolerated only in the districts where false registration is impracticable and unsafe.

They unblushingly flaunted their bold and deliberate fraud into the face of our community last fall, and there was no remedy within the reach of any citizen. Philadelphia, with a population of three hundred thousand less than New York, published an official registry of nearly twenty thousand more voters. It was a palpable, indisputable fraud; but the law denied redress. And while thousands of names were returned in excess of our actual voting population, other thousands of qualified electors were denied registration and disfranchised on various trival pretexts.

THE REMEDY—THE NEW BILL.

What is the remedy? One brief sentence can express it, and the simple can understand it. It is this: "Give each party equal restraint upon the other, and give the responsible judicial tribunals ample restraint upon all." The bill before us is free from complications. Stripped of the necessary details, it provides for four election commissioners, two of each party. Lest one should betray his trust and give partisan control to the board, canvassers and election officers must be chosen by the votes of all the board. They must first divide the city into small precincts, not exceeding two hundred voters. Such precincts cannot have an influx of foreign voters, for nearly every voter would be known to the others, and false registrations or personations would be dangerous.

Two canvassers are selected for each precinct—one of each party—who must go together to every residence and register all who are known or ascertained to be qualified electors. In case of dispute there is no arbitrary power. Disputed names must be registered and returned on a disputed list, which, with the regular registry, is to be printed, with the residence and occupation of each man, and posted in the precinct, for the examination of citizens. For ten days before the final close of the registry the canvassers sit in each precinct to receive applications, on oath and proof of the omitted or disputed, and any one refused registry can appeal to the court for an order of registry. These canvassers also act as inspectors of election, so that personations can be readily detected.

The judges of elections are to be appointed by the election commissioners from the party having cast the majority for the precinct for mayor as nearly as can be ascertained, and return inspectors are selected from each party. Canvassers and election officers must have resided in their respective precincts for one year preceding their appointment, and all officeholders, federal, state and municipal, and all employees of the same, are ineligible. Courts may remove canvassers or election officers on sworn application, and watchers for any precinct may be obtained in like manner, with full power to challenge voters, to witness the receiving and counting of votes and to certify returns, or give formal reasons to commissioners for refusing to certify. These provisions are simple, easy of execution, and give the people the very best facilities for detecting any wrong in these officers.

THE INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE STATE INVOLVED.

This is not the cause of Philadelphia alone. It is the cause of the whole State—the cause of every constituency. While our local political system was confined to Philadelphia alone in its results, it was asking much of the legislature to correct the wrong over the votes of the delegation that was the creation of the system; but when the whole State is made dependent upon the debauched election machinery of one city, the elective franchise is made valueless in every district of the commonwealth. Its verdict may be acceptable to the views of one class of senators to-day, but what of to-morrow? Let this be made a partisan issue, and when one partisan organization is dethroned, another partisan control succeeds. And why shall its leaders not accept absolute power for a season? The example will be marked in our political history; the temptation will be great; and what answer could be made to the usurpation by those who tolerated it in their own household?

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE DECLARED.

I am heart-sore of narrow, illiberal, unjust, partisanship that dare not do right, and trembles to assail wrong. I have given the vigor of my youth and the mature energies of my manhood to republicanism. I sustained it in the obloquy that flooded upon its birth. I labored, however humbly, still sincerely, unselfishly and earnestly, in season and out of season, to maintain its supremacy until it fulfilled its high promise of freedom and peace. I judged its errors generously, and answered its call with pride. I was not of those who crowded its temples in the day of triumph. Its honors and its laurels I freely accorded to others. To-day I represent a district that embraces the whole Republican majority of the city of Philadelphia, and I was chosen distinctly on the issue I now urge upon the Senate, and in opposition to the political machinery of the party. As in times past, I followed my own convictions regardless of political or personal interests, and it will be the unbending rule of my life to its close. Parties rise and fall with the ebb and flow of public opinion and public necessities, and those who depend upon party must follow them. But justice, in the framework of our laws, integrity in the administration of our governments, national, State and municipal and fearlessness in citizen and statesman, will survive the wreck of every mere partisan structure and the memory of the men who blindly cling to party for distinction.

CONCLUSION.

You, and each of my associates, will bear witness that I have discussed this question in no partisan or factious spirit. If I have wounded any political prejudice it was because the truth denied that I should forbear. I have arraigned no party as the peculiar supporter of wrong. I have appealed to the patriotism and to the sense of justice of this body to rise above all partisan considerations in support of the right.

And now I plead for Philadelphia. She is the first born of the commonwealth. Her prosperity, her government, her good name are inseparably interwoven with the prosperity, the government, the good name of Pennsylvania. * * * If the voice of her senators is unbroken in this body there would not be one dissenting vote; there would be promise of substantial regeneration of our city, and more than a hundred thousand of her voters would bless us. I have performed my duty, and the issue is with my colleagues. If justice shall fail they will remember hereafter the earnest admonitions I have given to-day.

OBITUARY.

Remarks of Wm. H. Smith, Esq., in the Constitutional Convention, on the Occasion of the Death of Hon. Wm. Hopkins.

Although it was not my privilege personally to know Col. Hopkins very intimately, I remember him far back in the century as an honest, faithful and courageous public officer, who was always held up before his fellow-citizens as a bright and shining example. Living, as he did, some thirty miles from where I reside, I did not meet him very frequently, and, unlike many gentlemen who have served with him in legislative and other offices, I never had a favorable opportunity to know of his fine qualities, until I met him here and enjoyed the advantage of a seat next to his. Still I claim the mourner's liberty of mingling my regrets with those of his closer friends, and of saying a few words in praise of one of whom it may be truly said that he needs no commendation from any man. And so I would bear my sorrowing testimony to the character and virtues of the departed, and join in the general expression of grief that rises from all parts of the house, and evidently comes from the inmost hearts of all—both those of his political inclining, and those of opposite opinions.

I can add nothing to the eloquent eulogies that have been uttered. The many virtues of the deceased have not been too highly estimated nor too warmly portrayed; and his pure, useful and consistent life was abundantly worthy of all that has been said in its commendation. Among all civilized nations it has been forbidden to speak ill of the dead and it has frequently happened, that this injunction has been inserted by their good nature, and more good qualities have been ascribed to the deceased than may have been warranted by his course of life. But in the case of our deceased, a co-laborer nothing like this could possibly occur And the grateful assurance remains to his family, his friends, and his brethren in political and religious associations, that no affectionate tribute to his memory could be too flattering or too strongly expressed. A tender and kindly remembrance of his many virtues and of his spotless character will long survive him, not only in the neighborhood of his own dwelling, but throughout his county and his State. And to all who loved him it is a consoling truth that men like him must ever be remembered as they should be; for

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, Presided Meredith presiding.

The minutes of yesterday, having reference especially to the death of Hon Wm. Hopkins, were read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A large batch of memorials and petitions were received and laid on the table as they had reference alone to the sale intoxicating liquors, the Committee on Legislation having reported on that subject.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By H. W. Palmer (Luzerne)—That the Committee on Printing be instructed to procure the printing of the proceedings of the Convention, on the occasion of the death of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, in memorial form, and that five hundred copies be furnished the members for distribution Passed unanimously.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

By Mr. Barclay (Berks), that the Committee to whom this resolution is referred shall be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, in the new Constitution that in all cases hereafter, when private property shall be injured in consequence of any act done by any municipal corporation in pursuance of any alteration or change in the grade of any street, such corporation shall be liable for such consequential damages to the party injured in the same manner as when private property is actually taken for public use.

A RECESS.

By Mr. DeFrance (Mercer),—That when this Convention adjourns on Saturday, the 29th of March (inst.), it be Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Agreed to—ayes, 44; nays, 40.

PAYING THE PRINTER.

By Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming):

WHEREAS, It is impossible for the accounts of Benjamin Singerly, as printer, to be settled by this Convention, because a great portion of the work must be done after the Convention shall have adjourned therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, it is expedient for the Legislature to provide for the settlement of said accounts by the proper accounting officers of the State, on the terms and conditions of his contract with the Convention, and for the payment of such sum as he may be entitled to receive.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION ON THE CONSTITUTION.

By J. Price Wetherill (Philadelphia)—The amendments proposed by this Convention shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth at a special election to be held on the —— Tuesday of —— next.

The said election shall be held, regulated and conducted in the several counties of this Commonwealth according to exist

laws. The said election shall be held, regulated and conducted in cities of 100,000 population, under the authority and supervision of three Commissioners of election to be chosen by this Convention, which said Board of Commissioners, or a majority thereof, shall appoint for each election division in the said cities, two canvassers to register voters, and one judge, two window inspectors, and two return inspectors to hold the said election in the said division, respectively.

If the said registers shall differ in opinion as to the right of any citizen to be registered, the said board or a majority thereof shall decide. No registry shall be conclusive evidence of the residence or other qualifications of any registered citizen, and no name shall be erased therefrom after registration. Nor shall the omission of any name therefrom disqualify any citizen legally entitled to vote. The returns of all the elections herein authorized shall be certified by the officers thereof respectively, in duplicate originals, one whereof shall be forthwith transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the other thereof shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county. The said Board of Commissioners, or a majority thereof, shall have full power to make all necessary rules for the making and publishing the said Register, and when and how the same shall be done, and all other proper rules as to the details thereof; and shall receive such compensation for their services as the Legislature shall hereafter provide. The canvassers and officers of election aforesaid shall be paid according to the existing laws providing for the compensation of such officers.

THE CONVENTION

then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, ex-Governor Curtin in the chair.

Section 1, that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated," was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) moved to amend by adding, "and the Legislature shall prescribe by law the kind and number of books to be used in the publick schools, and changes in books shall not be made oftener than once in ten years."

Mr. De France (Mercer) moved to amend the amendment by inserting five, instead of ten years.

These amendments gave rise to a lengthy and rambling debate on the subject of changeing school books, which was participated in by Messrs. Woodward, Buckalew, Temple, Broomall, Russell, Wherry and others. The amendments were finally withdrawn, and the section passed.

Section 2, they "shall appropriate at least $1,000,000 for each year, to be annually distributed among the several school districts, according to law, and applied to public school purposes only," elicited some debate between Messrs. Lear (Bucks) and Ewing (Allegheny)

While a delegate was speaking and struggling to make himself heard, Governor Curtin, Chairman, remarked that, as there seemed to be a second convention in session at the main door, he would suggest that the member cease his remarks until the sub-convention adjourned, which it did *instanter*, and the member proceeded thereafter without interruption.

General White (Indiana) made an earnest and eloquent address in defense of the section as reported, and believed that if it be adopted there will be thousands of poor people throughout this Commonwealth who will say, God bless the Constitutional Convention of 1873.

The section was then adopted.

Sec. 3. "No money raised in any way whatever for the support of public schools shall be appropriated to, or used by any religious sect for the maintenance or support of schools exclusively under its own control," was amended to read, "schools of the Commonwealth," and was then adopted.

Sec. 4. "A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate. He shall hold his office for the term of four years, and his duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law," was debated at length, several amendments being offered.

Judge Woodward was in favor of the Superintendent designating the books to be used in the schools beleving that it would prevent "jobs" with publishers; while Messrs Carter and W. H. Palmer opposed it as being the very means of putting a monstrous "job" into the hands of the Superintendent, who could make a half million dollars during his term of office by collusion with New York and Boston school-book publishers. Adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1873.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention was called to order, but a quorum not answering to the roll, it was ordered that Sergeant-at-Arms, Onslow, look up absentees. At a quarter past 10, Chaplain Curry opened the session with prayer.

The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bradley (Philadelphia), that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to frame a section authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of each county, on the application of parties in interest, to appoint a jury to assess damages for the taking of adjoining lots for the purpose of squaring up irregular tracts of adjoining land fronting on any streets laid down on the plan of any city or borough, provided the whole sum of such damages shall be assessed on the property thus benefited.

THE EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, section four being under consideration. A discussion ensued on the amendment that the Superintendent shall be requested to prescribe the school books to be used, and that changes of the books shall not be made oftener than once in ten years; and the amendment to the above that the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute a Board to prepare the books to be used in the common schools of the Commonwealth.

The amendments were voted down by decided majorities.

The section was then adopted without amendment.

Sec. 5. Neither the Legislature, nor any county, city, borough, school district, or other public or municipal corporation shall ever make any appropriation, grant, or donation of land, money, or property of any kind to any church or religious society, or to any university, college, seminary, academy or school, or any literary, scientific or charitable institution or society, controlled or managed, in whole or in part, by any church or sectarian denominatio. Agreed to.

Section 6. The arts and sciences may be encouraged and promoted in colleges and other institutions of learning under the exclusive control of the State, was taken up and debated.

The section was not agreed to.

Sectcon 7. The Legislature may establish industrial schools and require the attendance of vagrant, neglected and abandoned children, was not agreed to,

Section 8. They may, by law, require that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means, was not agreed to.

Ex-Governor Curtin then reported the sections of the report, and the amendments were read and ordered to be entered on the journal.

General White offered a resolution that this hall be draped for thirty days in memory of the late Hon. William Hopkins, which was unanimously carried.

The resolution adopted on Friday, relative to the accounts of the printer, was reconsidered.

It was then, on motion of General White, referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1873.

President Meredith called the Convention to order at the usual hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Memorials and petitions were presented and referred, all having reference to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Baer (Somerset).—That the State shall be divided into six Senatorial Districts, upon the basis of population, of which Philadelphia shall always be one.

Second—Each District shall elect six Senators; each voter shall vote for not more than four persons, and the six persons highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Third—The House of Representatives shall consist of 200 members, to be elected from Districts based upon population.

Fourth—Districts shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory.

APPORTIONMENT.

By Mr. Broomall (Delaware)—The General Assembly shall apportion the State for the election of Senators and Representatives according to population, as ascertained by the last preceding census, every ten years, commencing at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution. Senators and Representatives shall be chosen in single districts of contiguous territory, and as nearly as possible of equal population, the boundary being county or city lines where practicable, otherwise by township or ward lines. The number of senators shall be thirty-three, and the number of representatives one hundred.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Woodward in the chair, section 10 of the report of the Committee on the Executive Department being under consideration.

Messrs. Mann, Turrell, Curtin, Lawrence, Temple and Boyd participated in the discussion, there being but little, if anything, advanced different from the arguments of yesterday.

The section was finally adopted, with the amendment of Mr. Armstrong, reported yesterday.

THE VETO POWER.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objection, to the other House, by which likewise it shall reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both House shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, and give notice thereof, by public proclamation, within thirty days after such adjournment. Agreed to.

Sec. 17. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bills making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto, Agreed to.

CONTESTED GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Sec. 18. If the trial of a contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall continue longer than until the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the persons who is then exercising the authority of the office in reference to which this contest is pending shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election, and until his successor be qualified. Agreed to.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the Legisloture, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined upon him by law. Agreed to.

THE INTERNAL OFFICE.

Sec. 20, The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and duties devolved upon the Surveyor General, and the office of Surveyor General shall cease when the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be duly qualified. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics and such duties relating to the charitable institutions the agricultural, manufacturing, mines, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State, as may be by law assigned thereto. He shall annually make report to the Legislature and at such other time as may be required by law. Agreed to.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Sec. 21. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties devolved by law upon the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease when the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified. Agreed to.

SEC. 22. The term of the Secretary of Internal affairs and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be four years; of the Auditor-General, three years; and of the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State on the day of the general election. No person elected to the office of Auditor-General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Mr. Darlington moved to amend that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be appointed by the Governor.

This gave rise to a discussion indulged in by several members.

Mr. Struthers (Warren) moved to amend that the County Superintendents of Public Schools be empowered to elect the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was lost.

Mr. Darlington's amendment was agreed to.

The Chairman then reported to the Convention that the report of the Committee on the Executive had been duly considered in Committee of the Whole.

President Meredith presented a communication from Adelaide Murdoch, inviting the Convention to attend her lecture, to be delivered in this city, against female suffrage. Laid on the table.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

The Convention again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Darlington in the chair, on the report from the Committee on Cities and City Charters.

Sections 1 and 2 were adopted, but section 3, relative to the powers of Mayors, giving rise to debate, on motion, the the Committee rose and had leave to sit to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1873.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention came to order, President Meredith in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Curry, chaplain, opened the session with prayer, in which he touched feelingly upon the death of Mr. Hopkins.

The minutes were read and adopted.

A larger number of members attended this morning than at any time for many weeks, owing to the fact that they anticipated the announcement of the death of Colonel Hopkins.

THE DEATH OF COL. HOPKINS.

President Meredith then announced the death of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, a member of this body from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.

Judge Lawrence, of Washington, then rose and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Convention has been informed of the sudden and most unexpected death of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, a delegate from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with the deepest feeling and most unaffected regret that we have heard of the sudden death of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, a member of this Convention, so universally esteemed and highly respected;

Resolved, That in his death this body has lost a faithful and honest member, a useful and intelligent citizen, and his family a tender and devoted parent.

Resolved, That in this hour of deep affliction and grief we tender to his family, so deeply stricken, our most sincere condolence and profound sympathy.

Resolved, That as an evidence of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we do hereby appoint a committee of this Convention to attend his funeral at Washington, Pa.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, and that we do now adjourn.

The resolutions were seconded and read a second time.

Mr. Lawrence said that the most certain and often the most unexpected messenger—Death—comes to take us one by one away from these earthly scenes, and whether among the poor and lowly or the honored and esteemed of the world, the messenger is inexorable. When I asked this Convention, on last Friday morning, for leave of absence for my highly esteemed colleague, Hon. William Hopkins, for only a few days, that he might visit his family, little did I imagine that in five days I should here perform the most melancholy duty of announcing his death.

On his way west to Pittsburgh he contracted a cold, and was compelled to take his bed at the Union Depot Hotel in that city. Physicians pronounced his disease pneumonia, of malignant type, and after a few days of suffering, surrounded by the members of his family and sympathizing friends, at two o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday his spirit passed away from time to eternity.

Judge Lawrence then passed in brief review over the principal events in the life of Colonel Hopkins, and continued: Personally he was much esteemed for his kindness; his manner to all was exceedingly pleasant, and his political opponents could always admire his manly and dignified bearing. He was, I believe, a member of the Presbyterian Chuch, consistent and exemplary in his deportment and faithful in the performance of every duty. No man could excel him in his attachment to his family, and at home he found his greatest enjoyment. For a somewhat delicate wife—who survives him—he expressed the most constant and tender solicitude; and his children, how could he have loved them more?

Here we have lost a faithful and useful member; one esteemed by us all for his ability, his integrity and devotion to the public welfare. It is a solemn and impressive lesson, which must tend to divert our thoughts from these worldly honors to the rewards of a higher life in the not far-away future.

Mr. John N. Purviance, of Butler, seconded the resolutions, and paid a warm and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased, enumerating his many virtues, and trusting that, like him, we may all be prepared for the summons which must, sooner or later, come to us all.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Hazzard, Washington; W. H. Smith and J. W. F. White, of Allegheny; Bowman, of Erie; Wright, of Luzerne; Woodward and Biddle, of Philadelphia; Judge Black, of York; Wayne MacVeagh, of Dauphin; Patton, of Bradford; Turrell, of Susquehanna—the only member of this body who served with Colonel Hopkins in the State Senate—T. H. B. Patterson of Allegheny; Craig, of Lawrence and Buckalew, the latter stating, as an instance of Col. Hopkin's decision and desire to do his duty, that on Thursday last he urged the Committee on the Declaration of Rights, of which he was Chairman, to finish their work that day, as he did not wish to leave for home until the report was complete, and it was done.

The resolutions were then adopted, the President appointing the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Lawrence, Woodward, Guthrie, J. W. F. White and McClean.

The Convention then adjourned till Friday at 10 A. M.

THE fossil remains of some remarkable bird reptiles have been found in Kansas. They are thought to furnish a clue to the connecting link between birds and beasts, and to support the Darwinian theory of descent.

(For the Evening Post.)

MEADOW BEAUTY.

(A flower that bears a little urn of bronze,)
As half ashamed yet wishing us to see
The Meadow Beauty stepped o'er the lea,
An Eastern maiden she in costume seems,
Like those who figure in Arabian dreams;
With purple turban and with jetty braid;
With gems and gold, and mantle of brocade.

Upon her head she bears a brazen urn;
Her little footsteps press the tender fern;
And as she pauses at the crystal springs,
Her joyous laughter through the forest rings;
For in the mirror of the brook she spies
An image like her own with pleased surprise;
How can she sing within a foreign land
The ways the Gentiles fail to understand?
How comes the merry exile here, in truth?
Is she a sister of the gentle Ruth?
And in our meadows pausing but to glean
Some precious herb, in Judah yet unseen?

Her silent harp upon the willows hung;
The piteous song of home that she has sung;
Her rippling laughter, and her girlish glee,
Speak much of sadness and of fear to me.
And I would gladly soothe the exile's pain,
Or lead her to the Hebrew fount again.

SNAKES AS PETS.

A New and Vivid Illustration of the Power of Kindness.

The prominent English zoologist, Mr. Frank Buckland editor of Land and Water, tells the following extraordinary story:

Snakes are regarded with horror and repugnance by the generality of mankind and womankind, and for this reason their habits and instincts have not been sufficiently studied. Snakes may be broadly divided into poisonous and not poisonous. As a rule, poisonous snakes get out of a man's way if not attacked or insulted. I do not recommend people trying to tame poisonous snakes, nor do I advise them to charm them after the fashion of the Indian jugglers, though, as has been often shown, these poisonous snakes are generally "doctored," as regards their fangs, before the exhibition takes place. There is now in London a gentleman who has a charming family of pet snakes—harmless, of course. This gentleman's name is Mann. He is a professor of music, and lives in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Mr. Mann called on me a day or two ago at my office, and requested me to give him assistance, as he had got into a bother with his neighbors about keeping his snakes.

Anxious to be of service to this gentleman, I called to his house to examine his snakery. He placed in the middle of the room a large box which was carefully locked. He told me the box was always locked, unless he or his wife took out the snakes to examine them. The first he produced from the box was a very fine common British snake (*Coluber natrix*). His snakes have all good names, and this one's name was Julia. Julia had long ago laid thirty-six eggs, which were hatched out successfully. The next was also a common British snake. The ring round the neck was very bright in this snake. She rejoices in the name of Sylvia. Sylvia is very good at frogs; lately she ate nine frogs, seven large frogs and two small, at one meal, one after the other. Mr. Mann has also two other snakes, whose names are Proteus and Beatrice, or she of the golden hair. This modern snake charmer then dived his hand into the box and brought out an exceedingly brown-colored snake. The head is remarkably pretty and lizard-like, and it has the power of moving the head very quickly from side to side; the eye is also remarkably brilliant. This snake was brought from Jamrach; it is called a Lucertine, and comes from the coast of Mogador, North Africa; it is perfectly harmless. Mr. Mann has had the Lacertine about twenty months. It is a pretty elegant creature. It feeds on white mice.

Mr. Mann then showed me the gem of his collection. It is a remarkable handsome Brazilian boa, measuring between five and six feet long, and weighing from twelve to fourteen pounds. The name of this snake is Cleo, short for Cleopatra. Continual handling and petting has caused this snake to become most remarkably tame, and I think there can be no doubt she knows individuals. When placed on the table Cleo would not come to me at all, but glided away to her master, who was sitting at the opposite side of the table, and, stretching her body from the table to the chair, gradually pulled her long length on to him. She then glided up his right side, and folded her coils round his neck, placing her head close to her master's face, and there she lay for some minutes, quivering her black forked tongue with evident pleasure. Mr. Mann's two little children, aged five and six respectively, then came into the room. They immediately ran to the snake and began playing with it, kissing it and pulling it, calling it "Cleo, dear Cleo!" Cleo was then made to glide on the floor. The children ran after her and picked her up, and the little girl, picking her up, put her round her neck like a *boa*. (I wonder if this was the origin of the word boa?) Cleo evidently enjoyed the fun as much as the children. It was very curious to see these two little children encircled in Cleo's ponderous folds, reminding me much of the celebrated statue of the Laocoon; and, if I recollect rightly, the marble children in the statue are represented as about the same age and size as Mr. Mann's two children.

Cleo is a particular favorite of Mrs. Mann's, and I saw a very nice photograph of her, with Cleo coiled round her neck. I subsequently saw Mrs. Mann in this attitude with her pet snake. Cleo has shed her skin several times, and it is curious to remark that she shed her skin ten times in two years. Mr. Mann has the last skin shed. It is quite perfect, and as thin as tissue paper; and I should think would make a good pattern for fancy lace-work. Cleo feeds principally on pigeons. If a pigeon is put into her cage, and she is not hungry, she seems to make friends with the pigeon, and will never attempt to eat it. Should, however, a fresh pigeon be put into her cage, she will devour it instantly. She feeds it once a fortnight, and two pigeons will about last her for this time. Mrs. Mann has observed that, when loose, Cleo always tries to climb upward, whereas the Lacertine always seeks the ground. Cleo most certainly knows her master and mistress. Once, when they went out of town, Cleo was left behind. She pined and would not feed during their absence. When Mr. and Mrs. Mann returned, after six weeks' absence, Cleo, on hearing her mistress's voice, instantly rushed out of her box, coiled herself round her, and kissed her face. She evidently recognized her kind friend and protector.

Mr. Mann has also another large Indian python, but this snake is not very well, and has private apartments to itself in a leather carpet-bag. The snakes will feed out of Mr. Mann's hand. The common snakes eat frogs, and frogs only; the Lacertine eats white mice: the python delights in guinea pigs. Altogether I was exceedingly pleased with Mr. Mann's collection of snakes. By his very successful snake-taming he has opened up quite a new chapter in natural history, and has shown what persevering kindness will do in taming snakes, poor creatures, which have hitherto been thought to have little or no intelligence.

BRILLIANTS.

LOVE.

I think that love is like a play
Where tears and smiles are blended;
Or like a faithless April day,
Whose shine with shower is ended:
Like Colnbrook pavement, rather rough;
Like trade exposed to losses;
And like a Highland plaid, all stuff,
And very full of crosses.—*Prend.*

NATURE.

"For nature ever faithful is
To such as trust her faithfulness.
When the forest shall mislead me,
When the night and morning lie,
When sea and land refuse to feed me,
'Twill be time enough to die;
Then will yet my mother yield
A pillow in her greenest field,
Nor the June flowers scorn to cover
The clay of their departed lover."

THE AMULET.

Your picture smiles as first it smiled;
The ring you gave me is still the same;
Your letter tells, O changing child!
No tidings since it came.
Give me an amulet
That keeps intelligence with you—
Red when you love, and rosier red;
And warn you love not, pale and blue,
Alas! that neither bonds nor vows
Can certify possession;
Torment me still the fear that love
Died in its last expression—

—*Emerson.*

Mysterious Occurrence at Sea.

(Cor. London Globe.)

There is a little vessel in Gibraltar whose recent history is even still more mysterious than that of the Murillo, and perhaps similarly tragical to that of the North fleet. The Mary Celeste, an American brigantine, was fallen in with by a British vessel some 400 miles east of the Azores, and brought by her to Gibraltar on Dec. 13. When discovered she was under foremast staysail and jib, and under this light canvas she had been pursuing her way for ten days, without a soul on board, the last entry on the ship's log being on Nov. 24th. No other papers were found on board; manifest, bills of landing, every document which could have thrown any light upon the history of the derelict had been removed; and up to the present time, though the inquiry is still going on, not the slightest clue has been traced to account for the desertion of the vessel, and even conjecture is at fault. The cargo, consisting of barrels of spirits, is untouched, with the exception of one cask, which had started. There are no signs of the vessel having suffered from bad weather in any single respect, the most minute examination having failed to detect any injury above water or below it. A harmonium in the captain's cabin and the music books are all in their places untouched by salt water. A little phial of oil was still standing by a sewing machine, and a reel of cotton and thimble had not yet rolled off the table. Nor had the cabin been plundred, for its contents, belonging to a lady and child, were of considerable value. A sword was in its scabbard rusty, and with marks of blood having been wiped off. There are marks like sharp cuts on the top gallant rail, and on both sides of the vessel's bows, which appear to have been done on purpose; whether this points to any act of violence, and with what motive committed—why the vessel was left under sail, or, in the apparent absence either of plunder or peril, why she was ever deserted at all—is still an absolute mystery; for up to the present moment no trace has been found of the lady or child, of the captain, or any one of the crew.

Princess Pierre Bonaparte.

This lady is sketched as follows by a Paris reporter: "Princess Pierre Bonaparte's absence at Napoleon III.'s funeral was remarked, and it was supposed that recollection of the drama at Auteuil and of the embarrassments this event caused the empire had led him to keep away. This was a mistake, Prince Pierre Bonaparte was merely kept in Belgium by a violent attack of rheumatism. The English climate does not suit him, and he had taken up his abode near Liege (Belgium), where his wife goes once a month to see him. Their children accompany her. Princess Pierre Bonaparte did not fail to go to Camden House, as it was her duty. She was received with the esteem and respect the members and friends of the imperial family have always shown her, even those among them who have never forgiven her for having preferred a trade to pecuniary embarrassment. The Emperor's death has left without fortune those of his family who held neither office nor dignity during his reign, for Napoleon III. abandoned in the name of his family all the estate of the Bonapartes. As Prince Pierre had only the $20,000 annually allowed him by the Emperor, he had after after the 4th of September only the savings he was able to lay by out of this annual allowance. These savings barely suffice for the education of the children. It was this poverty which led the Princess to open at London a large mantua-maker's shop. She rented 91 New Bond street, and had a hard time of it at first. The name—Mme. P. N. Bonaparte—she had painted on her shop's inner door wounded many people's vanity and made her many enemies. At last, however, they became convinced the step she had taken was not a piece of eccentricity, still less a scandal, but taken out of sheer necessity; that she was simply an honest woman, who remembering her laborious youth had again become a working woman from maternal love. She is surrounded in New Bond street by some twenty seamstresses, nearly all French girls, who adore her. She does not regret the grandeur near which she had passed without pride. She has no care other than to earn for her children something of that fortune she, no more than her husband, tried to acquire during the twenty years when she might easily have done so. Her day ended she goes to her private residence in Park lane, where she meets her children—Roland, a handsome, tall lad of fourteen, who soon will be a man, and little Princess Jeanne, one of the most ideal specimens of infantine grace and beauty."

THE new United States Hotel, to be erected at Saratoga, it is stated will be the largest in the world. The principal flat will be five hundred feet long by fifty-two feet deep, with a wing on the west and one hundred and sixty-five feet long. The kitchen will be one hundred and twenty-five feet long and the dining-room two hundred and ten feet long. The main halls are to be twenty-six feet wide, and the ceilings twenty feet high. The reception and reading rooms, offices, parlors, &c., are to be on an equally extensive scale. The piazzas on both sides of the wing and front will be half a mile, eighteen rods and two feet in length.

A CHILD was born at McKeansburg, Schuylkill county, a few days since, which weighed but eight ounces, and was well formed and perfect in every way. It was still living at last accounts.

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING BONNETS.

Openings at the wholesale houses have displayed spring millinery. The new bonnets are not bonnets, but merely round hats with strings. They are odd, picturesque, becoming, but of decidedly incongruous shape, with large, square, sensible crowns, accompanied by most fantastic brimes turned up on one side or the other, no matter which, behind or before, just as caprice dictates, and never twice alike. This queer brim is a feature, and in its variety offers something to suit all faces. The bonnet is placed very far back, mounting the crown of the high coiffure and leaving all the front of the head bare. These new shapes are the outgrowth of the eccentric Rabages bonnet worn during the winter.

STRAW BONNETS

will be more than all others. The choice among these is the fine split Belgian straw, worth $5,50 untrimmed, the soft, snowy white dressed chips made of sewed braid, and the corn, or undressed chip, which costs from $3 upward. A new bonnet, called the Valerie, is made of silk floss, buff or lavender, woven to resemble straw. This is $5 untrimmed. There are also quantities of black chip and soft black chip and soft black straw bonnets sent out from the best French houses. These are very light and fine, and when trimmed with fine flowers and lace will be considered more distinguished than the black lace bonnets that have been worn so long.

TRIMMING.

By way of trimming there is less lace than usual, and ribbon is little used except for the very long strings, which are three inches wide, and tied under the chin. The principal garniture is soft repped silk, called gros d'Orleans, cut bias, and arranged in single careless-looking folds, with occasional bows made of many ends or loops, but with fewer flutings, quillings, and streaming draperies than we have lately had. Compactness seems to be the idea in decorations, even in the fine flowers which will be used in a profusion that is positively extravagant; for these are no longer clambering vines and long trailing sprays, but thick wreaths and *melanges*, bouquets of various flowers grouped in contrasting hues. Two, three, and even four shades appear on one bonnet; two shades are of one color, and the other in contrast.

WREATHS AND BOUQUETS.

The new wreaths and bouquets revive the flowers of old-fashioned gardens—sweet-pea blossoms, hyacinths, dwarf roses, garden pinks, mignonette, geraniums, violets, blue bells, forget-me-nots, heliotropes and lillies of the valley in abundance; mixed with these are dried grasses, herbs, moss, pine cones and berries. The foliage is bronzed leaves, or else very dark autumn hues, with striped grasses. Quantities of wild roses are imported, white, red and yellow eglantine in a single cluster, and there are many half-decayed faded roses that seem ready to fall to pieces; roses, pansies and white lily bells form a pretty bouquet. Full coronet wreaths are of blue myosotis, with moss, herbs and dried grasses; for brunettes are poppy wreaths, with straw leaves veined with jet.

ROUND HATS.

Among the round hats that are not misnamed bonnets are found the same erratic brims already described, with very high steeple crowns. The Medici and Castilian shapes will probably find most favor for city use. The Medici has an ample brim, projecting squarely over the forehead, while each side is turned up high and close against the crown, and the back descends in a very sharp point. The Castilian has a steeple crown, with projecting brim turned up on one side only, and is trimmed with the new long plumes of many green cock's feathers clustered together. The brims stand out very prominently, and are no longer filled up with fluffy puffs and frizzes of hair. There are wreaths of roses, geraniums, and eglantino, or else a twisted ribbon torsade placed under the brims of Rabagas hats that are turned up all around.

KID GLOVES.

The bulk of kid glove importations consists of long-wristed gloves, fastened by three or four buttons, and ornamented with embroidery on the back of the wrists. Pale shades of the greenish-gray called reseda, very light olive green and olive brown, blue grays that approach lavender, and brown, with rosy tints called modore, are the novel colors imported to match costumes of these shades; these are for general street wear, church, etc. Short gloves; fastened by only one button, cost $1,65 a pair; longer gloves, with two buttons, are $2; with three buttons, $2,50; those fastened by four buttons are found only in very soft light shades, and cost $2,75; gloves to be worn with short sleeves have six buttons, and cost $3,25. The yellowish-white (*blanc mat*) gloves are preferred to blue-white for wedding occasions.

Excellent traveling gloves for ladies are of dog skin, with double stitched seams; the price with one button, is $1 65; with two buttons, $2 a pair. Castor gloves are far lighter than old fashioned buckskin, and are used for traveling and for bleaching and softening the hands. They have from one to three buttons, and cost from $1 75 to $2 25 a pair. "Infants" kid gloves are shown tiny enough for chubby hands of six months, old babies; price $1 25. Misses' gloves, for girls of from 6 to 14 years, are stitched tastefully, fastened by two buttons, and sold for $1 65; plain, long stylish gloves of lovely pearl pink and buff shades, for dressy occasions are fastened by three buttons, and cost $2 for girls' sizes. For boys there are double-stitched dog-skin gloves, far thicker and stronger than kid, and worth $1 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The flower parure for a single evening dress, with its garlands, *melanges*, and coronet, requires half a dozen boxes to preserve it. One, designed for one of the Russian princesses, is of geranium leaves of varied hues, with great pouting rose-buds, and the dark tips of peacocks' plumes; another is long, trailing bronzed leaves and grasses, with bird of paradise plumage; a third is white water lines, with aquatic grasses.

Pearl buckles are placed in the centre of bows, and used for fastening the belts of spring woolen costumes.

Very large pearl buttons; white, opal-tinted, and smoked pearl, with eyes or with shanks, are on suits of gray and blue linen. There are other buttons that look like rare yellow ivory, but are probably bone, for trimming pique dresses.—[Harper's Bazar.

MASSACHUSETTS papers are congratulating the public on the fortunate circumstance that, notwithstanding the large number of recent railway accidents in that State "There have been less freight-cars smashed or disabled than usual." A hope is evidently entertained that with careful management in course of time the damage may be altogether confined to passenger-cars, assuring absolute safety to merchandize.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LAKE.....E. A. MYERS,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Mar. 15, 1872.

IT is said that the President has subscribed $100 and the Vice President $50 toward the GREELEY monument fund.

THE Constitutional Convention has chosen L. Z. MITCHEL, Esq., of Butler county, as a member of that body, in place of WM. HOPKINS, deceased. Mr MITCHEL is a gentleman of ability and fine legal attainments, and will make a useful member.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON delivered a temperance address in Baltimore on Sunday and is announced on the same subject at Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday. Characters like COLFAX and WILSON are not well calculated to benefit any cause they espouse.

GRANT has written a sympathetic letter to COLFAX, and desires to maintain personal relations with him through life. He wrote the same kind of letter to TOM MURPHY and Geo. K. LEET of New York. As COLFAX is now safe in the Saints Rest at South Bend, we presume the endorsement of the President will afford him all the comfort he desires.

As the liquor men have money and are impelled to active exertions by a large pecuniary interest, it behooves the Temperance people to organize in the same manner, by the appointment of active men at each poll; not taking it for granted that men who talk anti-license will spend any time on election day. Under the law, all saloons and drinking houses will be closed on the third Friday of March, which will enable the proprietors to devote their exclusive attention to the business of getting voters. There is a large amount of labor to be performed in a short time.

SOME of the administration organs are endeavoring to make it appear that the Republican party is not responsible for the passage of the salary job. They claim that some Democrats voted for it, which of course is not denied; but then they must remember that the Republicans have a large majority in the Senate and the House, and the swindle could not have passed either, had the Republican members thereof so willed it. And even then it would not have become a law had President GRANT withheld his signature. The Radical party is responsible for the salary increase, notwithstanding the protestations of the organs.

PEACHES.

Peaches run the risk of the extreme cold weather, of the borer, and the curculio. The borer commences its work on the tree just at the surface of the ground, and working beneath the bark will, if not destroyed, cripple the tree and in a few years kill it entirely. Now if you scrape away the earth from about the tree leaving it bare for three or four days, you can discover by that time whether the borer is about; if it is, its presence will be shown by gum from the trunk of the tree or by little particles of dust from the wood. Just where the gum shows itself commence to break up the dead bark and you will find, probably without going far, a reddish colored grub less than an inch in length. Do this now and also in the fall, and you will save your trees.

The curculio attacks the fruit by making a crescent shaped incision wherein to deposit her egg. Her work is done within the month after the trees are in bloom. Spread a white sheet beneath the tree in the cool of the morning, strike the tree and the largest limbs and the curculio will drop—put them in the fire as the shortest as well as the surest way to get rid of them.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* believes the Reform bill introduced by Colonel MCCLURE, will pass the Senate, but be defeated in the House, because it would be the grave of the present representation in that body from the city; we hope the country members, as they are called, will assist in the cause of pure elections. The *Press* adds:

In our Senate, to the honor of the Republican party, be it spoken, are Republicans who stand ready to vote, and who do vote, for every measure of reform; and no one doubts that Colonel McClure's election bill will pass that body by the votes of Republican Senators, and that this fact may perhaps secure for it a final unanimous vote in that body. *Why not the same independence among the Republicans in the House in favor of Colonel McClure's bill?* The answer is that the Philadelphia members of the House, almost in a body, have resolved to oppose it. The most of these gentlemen seem to know that the success of that bill is their death. We hear that they do not deny that they would favor it next year, but they demand the old villainy to keep them in place for one more term. All the valuable places are farmed out ahead to keep these men, or their creatures, in office for one more term. Hence their opposition to any better election law. Hence their opposition to the reformed new constitution if that instrument strikes at their specialties. All these innovations and corrections of corruption must be postponed over this year.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

It must be admitted by all who have read the newspapers that the Congress which has just expired was one of the most remarkable that has ever graced the annals of history, in this country or in the world. It seems to have been the very culmination of the bad elements of Radicalism in both branches. It stands out conspicuously as no other Congress has ever done. So that people of any name and nation see and understand it. It has established a new code of morals founded apparently upon Radicalism, or something equally ephemeral; certainly not upon any true Christian teaching, or even upon pagan morality. It has held out the right hand of the National Legislature to all the scoundrels of the land, and offered a premium upon public rascality; and yet the members of this notorious and long to be remembered Congress propose to themselves to brazen out public opinion, and upon false pleas, and falsehood piled on falsehood, to sanction the vilest practices which have ever been pubicly exposed. They propose to themselves that when they mingle with their constituents they will be able easily to mollify their indignant feelings and to convince them that each individual member has been nothing more or less than a virtuous martyr, surrounded by unfortunate circumstances. Yes, the circumstances are unfortunate, when even the friends of knaves cannot save the knaves from exposure and general reprobation. Bad for the knaves. We have no doubt that there are some constituencies which will pat their returning members on the back and exclaim "you are the man for us; we want a man that can do us the most good;" but we are not yet prepared to believe that the people of the United States are fairly represented by the most consummate knaves and hypocrites.

The 42d Congress has taught the American people some lessons which they should lay to heart and never forget. It has taught that to depend upon Congress for any demonstration of straight forward honesty is folly. That to look to members of Congress as fair representatives of a people essentially honest, is the height of foolishness. To expect that Congress will maintain its former dignity, when it has shown by its actions that it honors money more than a good name, is absurd.

Gradually, bribery and corruption have wormed their way to the control of the highest places of honor and trust. At least it was once honorable to be in places of high responsibility, when men were called to them on account of their eminent fitness and high standing as citizens. It is no longer an honor to be in a prominent Radical office with money about it. It is in fact a well known credential "that there sits a rogue."

Corruption has at last become so shameless and barefaced as hardly to attempt concealment.

If any evidence were needed to convince the voters of the United States that they are bound hand and foot in the service of corrupt rings of great villains, the exposures, which came out like pulling teeth before the white washing committee of this venal Congress, should satisfy them that such is the case.

We flatter ourselves that we the people govern the Union. It is not so. We the people are ruled as with a rod of iron by Radicalism, which has its poison fangs in every vital interest. Radicalism is not dead though dying, and the people will never again govern till Radicalism is dead and buried out of sight.

GRANT, who has become the head and front of Radicalism, is now more dangerous than ever. He has falsely assumed that the American people sanction Radicalism by re-electing the popular military leader. If he has any sense he knows better; but he cares not. It suits his purpose to claim all that he dare now, lest hereafter he might not be able to do it with so good a grace. With parades, balls, suppers and fire-works the false 42nd Congress has been sent off in a blaze of glory like the last scene of some diabolical play. The curtain falls and knavery triumphs.

STIRRED UP.

The citizens of Allegheny city have at length awakened to a realizing sense of the condition which awaits them under a charter now before the Legislature, which they have not asked for and which is attempted to be made a finality, without their consent. A committee consisting of two hundred will visit Harrisburg this week, to protest against the radical and sweeping change contemplated by the proposed charter. They will there meet some bland young men having the matter in hand, who will perhaps inform them, as they have others, that they have the power and will use it.

They boldly assert that with the aid of Mr. MACKEY and RUSSELL ERRETT, they have put through every bill they have been interested in this winter, and and can do so the remainder of the session. This open boast may yet bring them to grief, for we are not disposed to believe that any man carries the Legislature in his pocket, or its members are willing tools to do his bidding. The youthful members of the ring from this city who are fluttering around and through the legislative Halls, have made too low an estimate of members, and should be taught they are not dealing with cattle, who may be driven or bought as suits their fancy. There is some sense of responsibility left, which may revolt against the arrogance and impertinence which a few lobbyists have exercised this session. Let them be rebuked.

OUR STEPS FORWARD.

Pittsburgh is growing, and we Pittsburghers are very proud not only of her increasing population and trade, but also of her wide spread boundaries. Like our whole country we partake, within our smaller limits, of all the influences, beneficial as well as maleficial, of that state of transition which is producing such wonderful changes all around us. The grey-beards with their well established ideas and fixed boundaries of thought, are summarily pushed aside as old fogys, and all of us are being rapidly educated up—that is the modern phrase—to the idea of regarding all change as progress. As wonders cease when they become familiar, we view these things with complacency.

All things appear tending to consolidation, with the resulting concentration of power in fewer hands; and as we cannot succeed in stopping the tidal wave, now in its full course over us, and have no desire to underestimate the necessity that exists, for the availing ourselves of the prime necessity of seizing hold of the means of finding employment for our enormous wealth and our unlimited resources to the greatest advantage, we simply content ourselves with insisting upon the infusion of a proper degree of caution in the present rapid stride towards the perfection of the future.

Reconstruction appears to be the order of the day. Separate communities with distinct municipal arrangements seem destined to be melted over, and cast into a newer and larger mould. Penitentiaries and Houses of Refuge look with contempt upon their circumscribed surroundings and seek for larger boundaries in adjoining counties. Old Custom Houses and Post Offices are to be leveled so that not one stone shall be left upon another, and larger and far more costly edifices are to be substituted. The world does move and must be kept moving; the time for standing still has passed away.

What think you of the project now in the process of incubation in the Ringdoves nest. We are to have a new Court House. That old affair which has stood for over thirty years—almost for the life of a whole generation—is to be devoted to the destroying influence of Change and Progress—the two great powers of our day—notwithstanding about one hundred thousand dollars have been recently expended in additions and repairs! Possibly its locality is to be used as a site for the new Custom House—thus keeping up the fashion of these latter days—the general government destroying State institutions and erecting its own in their stead.

Our good natured old friend Mr. YOST RUCH, we hear is willing to give ten acres of his glorious hill-top, upon which to erect a Court House and Jail worthy of the dignity and needs of our lawyers and criminals. This is truly a generous offer, very tempting to our county commissioners, as the offered acres are each worth $10,000 at the very lowest calculation; and it is fairly claimed that with newly opened and paved and graded streets and avenues, followed by the facilities which will be doubtless afforded by passenger railroads, that by the time the new buildings shall be ready for occupancy, and long before they have been paid for by the most liberal drafts upon the patient tax-payers, they will be as easy of access as the present ones.

You never heard of this, didn't you? Probably not. And if it wasn't for THE POST there are a good many things you wouldn't hear about. When we notified you about the City Hall folly you didn't quite believe it, and you scarcely know whether or not to believe it yet; the cost being so far in advance of the accommodation, that Councils had to be cut down to fit the size of the rooms prepared for their occupancy.

Now we are not opposing the new Court House scheme by any means; for that would be utterly useless. We are all of us—especially the Farmers—so abominably wealthy in this county that we have no place to keep our money, and therefore will no doubt be very willing to put a couple of millions into new county buildings. Away up there on the top of friend RUCH's hill they will certainly not be hidden from the public vision. It is not altogether as great an elevation as Fort HERRON, but it will do for this time. Thirty years hence when we all grow richer and remain no wiser than we are at present, they can be removed to that more elevated point, from the top of which you have a fine view of the spurs the Allegheny mountains.

SEWING MACHINE PATENTS.

Congress having refused to extend a patent on a particular feed on the sewing machine, has, we are assured, misled the press of the country in announcing that there would soon be a great reduction in the price of machines. We are informed by responsible parties that the refusal will have no effect upon the prices of those of leading manufacturers whose patents have a long time to run, and that many years must expire before any material reduction may be expected.

CONCERNING SEWING MACHINES.

A very brief mention of that great blessing to the gentler sex—the sewing machine—in our columns yesterday, has suggested that valuable addition to domestic comfort as a fit subject for a more extended notice. We do not propose to compare the various machines now in use with each other; we presume they all have their special merits, in regard to which those who use them are by odds the best judges; but we do say that of all the recent results of human ingenuity, no one has been of so much service to the women of this country. Complaint is made that each one is guarded from competitive manufacture by one or more patents, and that thus the price of the machine is kept above what many regard as a fair figure. People should bear in mind that the skillful arrangements of machinery are not brought into practical service for the first time, without time and money having been expended in what for a season appeared to be fruitless experiments; that men are justly entitled to a remunerative return for time and skill and labor, and money expended in the invention and perfection of useful machinery. That in such matters, as in all else, it is the reward which sweetens labor—it is the hope of it which sustains the inventor through, it may be years of poverty, of destitution. It is right he should possess and enjoy what he has so dearly earned.

But we understand that the expiration of every patent on every sewing machine would of itself have scarcely any appreciable influence upon the price of the manufactured article. These great auxiliaries in the most tedious portion of the work of the women of every household, are but seldom sold for cash. Credit, and a long credit too, is given to each purchaser. Payment is received by installments spread over a long time. And besides this, when you pay for this most profitable domestic instrument, the whirr of whose wheel is the only music in many a happy family, you are paying not only for the machine but for the instructions requisite to enable you to use it profitably. It is in every way more advantageous to the purchaser to pay by installments, which are so easy as to be within the reach of any family requiring a machine, than to buy for cash, unless from an established and responsible agency in your immediate vicinity; for the calls for the monthly recurring payments afford the opportunity to have any imperfections in the machine corrected, or any deficiencies in your own skill removed by further instructions.

When one sits by a skillful operator and sees with what wonderful rapidity and what litt le labor, she runs her dry goods together into one of the thousand and one necessities of the family, the question forces itself upon the mind how the world ever got along without the sewing machine; is it possible that the tiny needle in the hands of delicate fingers, was enough to do all the work required in the days of our fathers and grandfathers? It of course must have so been, and yet how it was so is the wonder.

Then let no one begrudge their profit to the ingenious men who invented the various machines which have proven so great a blessing, but let him rejoice and be glad that man's selfishness and greed for gain, can be devoted to a purpose so useful as that of lessening the burthens incidents to house keeping, and the proper bringing up and clothing a whole cluster of those olive branches which are promised to the righteous.

COAL IN ENGLAND.

The alarm now existing in England on account of the apprehended exhaustion of her coal mines, is a thousand-fold greater than would arise in this country if we should hear that no more gold could be found in California. Coal was worth in England's great markets thirty-two shillings (about eight dollars) per ton, at the beginning of the past winter; now it is contracted to be delivered in May at sixty shillings (say fifteen dollars) per ton, but it is estimated that he price must go up to eighty shillings (twenty dollars per ton) before it will pay to import it from abroad. Twenty-eight bushels weigh one ton; from this any one can readily compare the prices paid for fuel by manufacturers in England, with the prices paid by them in Pittsburgh.

The fear of a near exhaustion of the coal supply in England, appears to be an instance of the disposition in some minds to discount trouble; for it is said to have been proved by the result of a careful survey under the auspices of the Government, that there remains in that country no less than 146 thousand millions of tons of coal still unmined, besides new coal fields recently discovered in Scotland and in the South of England. As England consumes one hundred millions of tons of coal annually, the result of the Government survey of the coal measures proves they have a full supply for nearly 1500 years to come; which we really think ought to relieve the present generation from undue anxiety.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* takes exception to that part of the President's inaugural where he says he has been the subject of abuse and slander. It thinks that was unnecessary and in bad taste.

LOCAL OPTION.

Result of the Vote Thus Far—Large Majority Against License.

The returns from the counties, cities, and boroughs in which a vote on the local option question has already been taken are nearly all full and official. The majorities in those which have voted

AGAINST LICENSE

are reported as follows:—

Altoona (city)...	933	Jefferson.....	962
Beaver (2 boro's)	375	Lycoming.....	1,250
Blair.....	1,489	McKean.	123
Bradford..... ...	2,246	Susquehanna..	1,842
Cameron.....	231	Tioga	1,200
Centre.....	1,438	Venango (3 dis.)	154
Clarion.....	900	Warren.....	154
Clearfield.....	480	Williamsp't city	850
Clinton.....	600		
Indiana (4 dis's)	200	Total.....	16,291

FOR LICENSE.

The majorities cast in favor of license have been as follows:

Cambria.....	44	Reading (city).	1615
Elk	21	Schuylkill.....	5826
Forest	2	Sullivan.....	164
LockHaven(c'y)	178	Wayne.....	331
Northumberland.	300		

Total for license.....	8,461
" against license.....	16,292
Net majority against license.....	7,810

The stronghold of the opponents of Local Option thus far is Schuylkill county, in which the full vote stood 10,651 for license to 4,825 against license—a majority of 5,826 for license in a total vote of 15,476. The vote in Schuylkill county at recent political elections has been about 19,000, showing that nearly the full vote was polled on the Local Option question.

THE LOCAL OPTION QUESTION.

Views of a Radical Journal.

[Phila. Evening Telegraph, March 11th.]

The Republican party is about thinking of nominating its standard bearers for the fall campaign, and therefore this is the appropriate time to admonish the leaders that defeat is certain, unless the very best men are placed on the ticket. Last year it was an easy victory, because it was the first heat after the great national contest; but now there is nothing to dispel the political apathy always following a Presidential election.

In addition to this the Credit Mobilier has been charged to the Republican party, and the large and varied interests which will be affected should the Local Option law be declared constitutional, it is rumored, will combine against the dominant party, for it is charged that the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary of the Republican party are the authors and champions of the no license movement.

In this condition of affairs we may lose a Judge of the Supreme Court, a State Treasurer, and several important local offices, unless men of most exemplary character are placed upon the ticket.

SOME curiosity having been expressed as to how the Pennsylvania delegation voted on the bill appropriating five thousand dollars extra pay for each member of the Forty-second Congress, we give their votes as shown in the list of yeas and nays:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Dickey, Rep.	Acker, Dem,
Foster, Dem.	Killinger, Rep.
Getz, Dem.	McClelland, Dem.
Griffith, Dem.	Packer, Rep.
Harmer, Rep.	Scofield, Rep.
Meyers, Dem.	Speer, Dem.
Myers, Rep.	Shoemaker, Rep.
Negley, Rep.	Townsend, Rep.
Randall, Dem.	
Sherwood, Dem.	
Storm, Dem.	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Creeley, Rep.	McJunkin, Rep.
Haldeman, Dem,	Strawbridge, Rep.
Kelley, Rep.	

PENNSYVAVANIA RAILROAD.

Twentw-Sixth Annual Report.

From the report of President Thomson, read at the meeting of the stockholders in Philadelphia on Tuesday, we take the following:

The earnings of your railway and branches between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were:

From Passengers.....	$4,022,012 80
From Emigrant Passengers...	240,005 08
From Mails.....	154,914 78
From Express Matter.....	449,627 35
From General Freights.....	16,856,891 41
From Miscellaneous sources..	289,073 85
	$22,012,525 27

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation.....	$ 4,964,932 75
For motive power.....	3,826,946 40
For maintenance of cars.....	1,305,899 83
For maintenance of road.....	3,337,724 69
For general expenses.....	329,169 42
Total.....	$13,764,673 00
Leaving Net Earnings in 1872.....	$8,247,852 18

The Total Earnings of these Works in 1871 were.....	$18,719,836 85
And for 1872.....	22,012,525 27
Showing an Increase in 1872 of.....	$3,292,688 42

Of the above earnings, there was received from the 358 miles of Main Line:

In 1872	$20,010,818 80
In 1871.....	17,338,824 28
Increase from the Main Line.....	$2,671,994 52

And from other Branch Lines;

In 1872—426 miles in length...	$2,00,706 47
In 1871—375 " " ...	1,381,012 57
Increase.....	$620,693 90

The earnings of the Branch Lines operated by your Company in 1872, as already stated, were.....	$2,001,706 47
The expenses of operating them, including Rents of Leased Branches, were,.....	1,994,121 84
Showing a net direct Profit in operating these L nes of.....	$7,584 63

The sources of revenue in 1872, compared with those of 1871, show an increase in every item as follows:

First-class Passengers.....	$ 302,748 44
Emigrant .... ---	83,612 96
General Freights.....	2,804,586 90
Mails.....	7,021 66
Express Matter.....	87,277 45
Miscellaneous.....	7,441 01
Total.....	$3,292,688 42

The whole number of passengers carried in 1871 was 4,699,985, and in 1872, 5,250,393, an increase of 550,408, or nearly 11 71-100 per cent.

The average distance travelled by each passenger wos 33 11-100 miles, being 58-100 more than in 1871

The number of tons of freight moved (including 614,757 tons of fuel and other materials for the company's use) was 8,459,535 tons, embracing 3,669,071 tons of coal. It was last year 7,100,294 tons, showing an increase of 1,359,241 tons, or over 19 3-10 per cent.

The average charges per net ton per mile on freights during the year was 1 4163-10000 cents, against 1 3879-10000 cents last year, and per passenger 2 45-100 cents per mile against 2 53-100 last year, or an average increase in the rate of freight charges in 1872 above those of 1871, of 0 0276-10000, or a little over a quarter of a mill per ton per mile; and in passenger charges a decrease of 8 10 of a mill per passenger per mile.

The average cost of moving freight was 0 886-1000 cents per ton per mile, and for passengers 1 837-1000 cents per passenger per mile.

The actual cost of operating your railway, including branch lines, in 1872, was 62 53-100 per cent of its receipts; excluding branch lines, it was 58 92-100 per cent.

RECEIPTS.

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches.....	$22,012,525 27
From the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	3,980,752 87
From the United Railroads of New Jersey.....	8,266,226 80
From the Belvidere Deleware Railroad, including the Flemington branch.....	664,393 18
From the Deleware and Raritan Canal.....	1,524,605 24
From the dividend on stock in the Pennsylvania Co. from April 1 to October 1, 1872.....	240,000 00
Total.....	$36,688,503 36

EXPENSES.

Of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Branches.....	$13,764,673 00
Of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. including net earnings.....	3,780,752 87
United Railroads of New Jersey.....	6,005,166 78
Belvidere Delaware Railroad and the Flemington Branch including net earnings.....	664,393 18
Delaware and Raritan Canal.	1,016,037 49
Total.....	$25,431,025 41
Net profits for the year upon all lines operated by the Company.....	$11,257,479 95
From which deduct dividends declared in May and November (each 5 per cent.) with the taxes paid thereon.....	$4,711,497 00
Interest paid by the Company after deducting interest and dividends received.....	434,145 95
Paid for the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	135,056 34
Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of interest and principal due upon the purchase of the works between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia....	460,000 06
Dividends and interest paid on account of the United Railroads and Canals of New Jersey in 1872 ($3,292,98704), after deducting interest received from investments transferred with the lease ($171,629 92), showing an outlay in operating them under the Lease in excess of their net receipts of $224 289 34.....	3,121,357 42
	8,862,056 71
Balance	$2,395,423 24

THE "FURTHER SUPPLEMENT."

The following, offered by Mr. Wm. P. Howard, was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors at their meeting of the 26th day of February, 1873, accepting an act entitled "a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, authorizing an increase of its capital stock, the issue of bonds, and the security of the same by mortgage," approved the 18th day of February, 1873, be and the same is hereby ratified and approved.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the authority conferred by the said act approved the 18th day of February, 1873, the stockholders do hereby authorize the said Company, from time to time, to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding the amount of capital stock which said Company was by law authorized to issue prior to the date of said act approved February 18th, 1873; but the Board of Directors shall not issue, sell, apportion or dispose of more than five hundred thousand shares of the capital stock without the further action of the stockholders.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the Company in pursuance of an act entitled a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of its capital stock, the issue of bonds, and the securing of the same by mortgage, approved February 18, 1873, and to secure the same by a mortgage of the whole or any portion of the railroad estate, real and personal, and corporate right and franchise acquired and to be acquired by the said Company.

An Ingenious Convict.

The convict Smith, who recently escaped from his cell in Sing Sing Prison made use of an ingenious device for unlocking his cell door. It consisted of a bar of wood, about eighteen inches long, from the end of which another bar reached down at right angles, about four inches in length. In the lower end of this shorter bar a receptable was hollowed out for the purpose of holding a cunningly contrived false key, and on the lower bar was arranged a twisted leather belt, passing over upright pins, and worked by a crank; the key would also be turned at the other extremity of the bar. Having made these arrangements, he quietly awaited an occasion when the regular keeper, was absent and a relief keeper locked up the cells on his gallery. This keeper having convinced himself that Smith was in his cell, passed on to the other end of the corridor, and the most plausible theory is that while he was thus engaged Smith thrust the machine through the bars of the square, grating above the lock, dropping it till the false key fitted in the keyhole, and then turning the crank unlocked his door (throwing the bar and crank on his bed, where it was afterwards found) and quietly walked out past the keepers at the north end of the coridor. The oldest keepers at the prison are completely baffled by the brilliancy of this exploit, and assert that no such elaborate method of escape has ever been devised by any other prisoner. As nobody actually saw him pass beyond the confines of the prison, there is still a doubt existing as to whether he is "stowed away" within the walls or enjoying his coveted freedom in the world at large.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1873.

The regular calendar for to-day (Tuesday) contains many Western bills The Allegheny list is quiet lengthy, containing the following:

Senator Humphrey's List.

No. 424, An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, authorizing the granting of charters of incorporation to boards of trade.

No. 428. A supplement to the several acts in reference to the barring of entailments.

No. 665. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Union.

No. 14. An act to prevent the defacement of natural scenery and other objects.

No. 39. An act relating to ground rents, defining the extent of the lien of judgment for the recovery of arrears, in cases where the title to land charged with the rent has been divested by judicial sale or conveyance, and restraining the issue of execution in certain cases.

No. 70. An act regulating the license and other fees to be paid by insurance companies not incorporated or organized in this Commonwealth.

No. 706. An act supplementary to an act relative to incorporated companies, approved April 10, 1869.

No. 712. (H. R. 169.) An act regulating the fees of coroners, and justices of the peace acting as such.

Senator Graham's List.

No. 679, An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Southside Steam Passenger Railroad Company.

No. 201, An act to provide for the filing of receipts for interest or partial payments upon mortgages recorded in the office of the recorders of the several counties of this Commonwealth.

No. 607. A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Security Safe Deposit Trust and Guarantee company, approved April 12, 1866, granting discounting privileges.

No. 612. An act to repeal State tax on horses, mules, cattle, trades, occupations and professions.

No. 662. An act extending the existing laws authorizing the construction of sewers in the city of Allegheny to the borough of Sharpsburg.

No. 718. An act to incorporate the South Side Land and Improvement Company.

No. 619. A further supplement to the acts for the regulation of Courts in this Commonwealth.

No. 711. A supplement to an act relative to change of venue, approved April 28, 1870.

No. 541. An act to provide for the care and keeping of the criminal insane of this Commonwealth.

Consolidation.

Rooms have been engaged at all the hotels for the anti-consolidationists. The bill goes to the Local Judiciary Committee.

Arrangements are being made that the Committee shall hear counsel on both sides.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—To incorporate the Warehouse and Storage Company.

Also a supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Supplement to the Loan Bank allowing them to loan money on personal property, and take mortgages which shall be liens against said property.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—To repeal the Wolf and Panther law of Fayette county,

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1873.

New Bills.

By Mr. ALBRIGHT—Allowing the widows of parties dying without issue the right to all personal estate.

By Mr. CUTLER—To regulate the quality and price of gas; to appoint an inspector and five assistant inspectors for the State.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—To incorporate the Northwest Company with mining, manufacturing and other privileges.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To incorporate the German Improvement Company of Allegheny.

Also to incorporate the Bellevue Cemetery of Allegheny, with power to hold land on the Northside not exceeding 4,000 acres.

Also to incorporate the Slaughtering, Curing and Rendering Company of Allegheny.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Supplement to the Penn Avenue act, allowing the Commission to lay any pavement they see fit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the entire day on the calendar. Every bank bill was reduced in the rate of interest. Then a general dive was made at various school board bills which authorized borrowing money at eight and ten per cent. reducing them all to six per cent.

The Anti-Consolidationists

Have not made much headway. Alf. Slack seems to take the lead on the floor of the House.

An aggravating debate was had on

The Philadelphia Mortgage and Guarantee Company Charter.

Mr. ORVIS insisted that it should be brought within the legal rate of interest.

Speaker ELLIOTT spoke against such restriction.

Mr. ORVIS said that but one man out of the eighteen Philadelphia members voted for the repeal of the usury laws. "Now take some of you own medicine."

Mr. NEWMYER took a hand, and the debate assumed the same shape as that on the usury laws, the parties who favored the repeal talking against the bill as making a special case.

The yeas and nays were called—yeas, 43; nays, 45; so the bill fell.

A motion was made to reconsider, Mr. Tittermary (Philadelphia) in the chair. There was

A Scene of Confusion.

the like of which has not been seen here this season. Members left their seats and crowded around the Clerk's desk like an angry hive of bees.

Mr. TITTERMARY ruled one way, but the House shamed him out of it, and he decided another way.

After an ineffectual effort to adjourn, the bill was reconsidered an he debate opened again.

On a final call the bill passed—43 to 42. Adjourned till Wednesday morning.

Special to The Post.)

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1873.

The following bills were introduced.

By Mr. McKINLEY—Authorizing the regulating of illuminating oils and the Governor to appoint inspectors for each county.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To allow James Omsier to establish a ferry across the Allegheny river from Twenty-sixth street, Pittsburgh, to Herr's Island.

Tax on Professions, &c.

The bill to repeal tax on professions, occupations, cattle and horses was amended by extending it to railway and manufacturing corporations, and was postponed and ordered to be printed.

The Screen Bill

was reported from the Committee with Lawrence county inserted which was stricken out in the House.

Fish.

The bill to stock the river with fish was passed.

Recording.

The act to provide for the filing of receipts of interest and part-payments of mortgages in the recorder of deeds' office, passed.

The joint resolution relative to printing the acts of Assembly; the act to change cumulative to limited voting in boroughs; also to compel clerks and prothonotaries to make certain returns to the Board of Publi Charities. Passed.

Union Bridge.

The amendments to the Union Bridge bill were all concurred in and it is now in the hands of the Gove;nor for approval.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT refused to withdraw his objections to the Allegheny City Gas Bond bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Congressional Apportionment.

Mr. McCORMICK reported the Congressional Apportionment.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations occupied at two o'clock in the afternoon the largest room in the capitol extension, where the Allegheny people present put in an appearance. Wm. D. Moore opened with what the Committee thought

The Ablest Argument Against Consolidation.

The new city charter, which is before the Committee, he said, is not the one which was passed upon by the city councils. No attention has been paid to the amendments put on it by the Pittsburgh City Councils, as the bill was read here, and referred before Councils took any action. Allegheny does not want it. She is free from debt as a municipal city. She is so prosperous and her people happy. Neither have the people of Pittsburgh expressed any desire for such a law It is presented by a self-constituted committee, representing themselves alone. Not only have they not desired it, but the people of Allegheny by an overwhelming remonstrance opposed it, while even the most thoughtful and just-minded representatives of the city of Pittsburgh have opposed it and denounced it in the Pittsburgh Councils. In our own revolution it was the cause of complaint that the charters of free cities had been violated by kingly usurpation. In the middle ages free cities were the bulwark of liberty.

Local Self-Government

is the essence of free government. To take away the government without cause shown; to enact a charter and code of laws for the government of sixty thousand people is an insolence of despotism not often attempted even in the worst of times. The purpose of the bill is to make the people of Allegheny pay for the mismanagement and extravagance of Pittsburgh city officials. Allegheny is solvent with a property worth $6,000,000.

Pittsburgh is Actually Bankrupt.

her debt being from $10,000,000 to $17,000,000. The city of Allegheny is a corporation having vested rights. Except for breach of her charter, or abuse of her franchise, she cannot legally be deprived of them.

City Solicitor Rogers followed on the same side and Jno. Megraw against.

Mr. Myler closed with a few very well timed remarks.

The Jury Commissioners Bill.

Which has been laying over on the objected list was called up and the usual number of amendments were offered. Then the whole bill was voted down.

David Lewis, of Allegheny City, was today commissioned as Sealer of Weights and measures.

U. S. SENATE---EXTRA SESSION.

Caldwell's Corruption — Senator Morton Argues in Favor of Expulsion—Caldwell's Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1873.

Presidential Elections.

The Committee on Elections were directed to examine and report at the next session the best and most practicable method of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, together with a plan for the organization of a tribunal to determine all contested questions connected therewith. The Committee have leave to sit during the recess of the Senate.

Pay of Witnesses

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) offered a resolution that the witnesses summoned to attend the investigations by the Senate, be paid four dollars per day while in attendance, and five cents per mile each way of the distance actually traveled, which was laid over.

Zach Chandler in the Temperance Role.

Mr. CHANDLER presented petitions for prohibitory liquor legislation.

Mr. FENTON proposed to present other petitions

Mr. HAMLIN objected to the reception of any petitions of a legislative nature.

The Senate at ten minutes past twelve went into executive session.

Cadwell's Corruption.

When the doors were again opened, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, that Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to the Senate by the Kansas Legislature.

At the request of Mr. MORTON the report of the case was read.

Mr. MORTON after preliminary remarks alluded to the general denial of Caldwell that he had bribed any member of the Kansas Legislature to vote for him, and then proceeded to argue that the charge that Caldwell was elected by the use of money was sustained by the testimony. He quoted parliamentary law to show that bribery was not only an infringement of parliamentary privilege, but when a single elector is prevented from exercising his right by external violence the election is void without reference to the number of votes. This is indispensable to freedom of elections. The man, who would purchase one vote, would purchase all, and his corrupt influence would be limited only by his means of corruption. The Senate had a right to protect itself against the criminal, although the Legislature electing him might be indifferent on the subject. The power to expel a member was necessary to enable the House to perform its high functions, and was incidental to the protection of the State.

In further argument Mr. MORTON said that this was the most flagrant case of bribery in English or American politics, and they examined the testimony in the case to show that such was the fact, and that just before Caldwell's election talk of corruption was as common and free in Topeka as the markets or weather. Caldwell said he had prepared a statement which, his voice being affected by the cold, he desired should be read at the Secretary's desk.

The Secretary then read a statement, which was in the nature of a legal argument. There was no pretence that his credentials did not speak the truth. It was an absolute fact that the majority of the Kansas Legislature did vote for him, while there was no proof that there was any restraint in the premises. The election of a Senator is the act of a State in its sovereign capacity, with which the Senate cannot interfere. Numerous precedents are quoted in support of this proposition. The Constitution makes the Senate sole judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members, but it must be governed by the written law. Caldwell insists that the Senate must be governed by the law as it existed at the time of the election.

Before the reading was completed, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.

Clayton asks for a Hearing.

Mr. CLAYTON asked that his case be taken up after Caldwell's was disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT, of the Special Committee of last session, introduced a resolution that the charges against the official conduct of Powell Clayton are not sustained, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mackinaw Island.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to consider and report as to the expediency of setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinaw for a public park. Some opposition was made to the resolution, but it finally passed—37 to 13.

Treatment of Emigrants.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish to the Senate, at the next session, information as to how many superficial feet of clear space is accorded to each steerage emigrant on ship board, and to have the atmosphere of such portions of the ship, to which they are assigned, chemically analyzed by proper and reliable experts, and to ascertain and report upon the general treatment accorded to emigrants, and suggest such modifications in the existing laws as will secure the better comfort and treatment of such emigrants.

The Senate resumed consideration of

The Case of Senator Caldwell.

His statement was read. He puts his defense upon these grounds:

First, the election of a Senator, like the enactment of a law, is the act of a State in its sovereign capacity, and the motives of members voting cannot be inquired into for the purpose of invalidating it.

Second, in judging of qualifications, the Senate cannot add to those prescribed by the Constitution. In judging of the returns the legal requirements cannot be amplified, and in judging of elections the only questions to be considered are: Was it the Legislature of the State that made the election? Was it held at the time and place, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress? And did the certified person receive a majority?

In this case these questions are all answered in the affirmative.

Third not a dollar is traced from Caldwell, or by his authority, or from any body else, to any member of the Legislature as a consideration for his vote.

Caldwell concludes as follows:

I beg therefore that Senators will stop to consider well before committing themselves to a precedent, which will result in great wrong to me, and may in the future work great injury to others. I freely appreciate the dignity of the Senate of the United States, and I am proud to say that not even the satanic malignity of my enemies has been able to invent a breath of suspicion as to my official conduct; nor have they, after two exhaustive investigations, been able to connect me with one dollar corruptly used to influence any member of the Legislature. They have been forced to rely upon their own false statements as to my admissions, which I here before this body, and

Upon My Conscience

pronounce wickedly and maliciously false; and I here most solemly declare that I never did, directly or indirectly, pay, or cause to be paid, one dollar or any other thing of value, or any consideration whatever for any man's vote for me for the Senate. Am I then to be the victim of a wicked conspiracy? Are those bold, bad men, whose names are synonymous of crime and corruption in my own State, to succeed, by the force of their own false statements, in bringing disgrace and ruin upon me, and that, too, because I chose to cross their political paths, and declined to submit to their unrighteous demands. Whenever my enemies could by misrepresentation prejudice me in the estimation of newspaper men, they have turned upon me the wrath of an all powerful press. I beg Senators to reflect that it is not alone to retain a seat in this body that I have for the past eighteen months been resisting the wicked designs of these men, but rather to defeat them in their base and infamous attempt to attach disgrace and dishonor to my name.

Mr. CARPENTER said that it was with surprise and grief, he listened to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) yesterday. He had never before seen the Senator, in the warmth of political debate, vigorously extending his right hand to support his own views, and bringing it down on the Senator from Kansas with all the earnestness that he would attack a political opponent. When you come to the mere fact of money having been drawn out of the bank at Lawrence and paid to a party on the same day, you have not proved that the money was used to bribe legislators. The money might have been expended for railroads or other legitimate purposes. The Senate ought to confine themselves to judicial rules of testimony. The testimony against Caldwell was not such as would be submitted by a court to a jury. As to

Caldwell's Guilt.

he should vote against the expulsion of the senator, and asked senators before they cast their votes to disgrace him, at least to read and study the testimony. He would ask for Caldwell what he would ask for any man charged with crime. He would ask the court to discharge its duty, no matter what might be said by mobs outside.

Without proceeding further in the debate, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1873.

Carpenter Selected President Pro Tempore.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that he would be absent to-day and to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that Mr. Carpenter act as President *pro tem.* in the absence of the Vice President.

Mr. CARPENTER, having taken the chair, thanked the Senate for the honor. It would be his constant endeavor to perform his duty faithfully.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to wait on the President and inform him of this action.

Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the election of Standing Committees was preceded with.

[The changes are those already published as the result of the Republican caucus.—ED]

Accommodations for Reporters.

Mr. Anthony offered the following resolutions, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules to make and enforce all rules and regulations respecting the reporters' gallery of the Senate, and the occupation thereof; and said committee is directed to take such action from time to time as will confine the occupation of said gallery to *bona fide* reporters for daily newspapers, assigning not to exceed one seat to each paper; and said committee shall have power to provide a seat or seats on the floor for associated press reporters, and to regulate the occupation of the same.

The Senate resumed consideration of

The Caldwell Case.

Mr. CONKLING said he could find no instance in which the British Parliament, anterior to statute and anterior to the order of the House of Commons, which became a statute, annulled *"ab initio"* an election because of bribery, by the candidate, of a particular person.

Mr. LOGAN argued that the election of Senator Caldwell was an act of the Legislature behind which the Senate, as decided by the Courts, could not go. But an attempt was made to vitiate the election on the ground of a single act of bribery. Under what rule or authority was this to be done? In the statutes of England, which have no controlling or binding force, upon the United States? He called upon the Senator from Indiana to produce one case parallel to that now before them.

Mr. MORTON, alluding to Mr. Logan's course in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said he was not prepared to hear his present argument.

Mr. LOGAN replied that he did not desire to detail the discussion before the committee, but it was enough for the Senate to know that he now dissented from the report made by the committee in this case, and on examination he thought his former views were incorrect. He then proceeded to show that from the testimony the Senate would not be warranted in finding Caldwell guilty of any act of bribery, and that every witness on which the Senator from Indiana relied was contradicted by four or five witnesses of better reputation.

While Mr. Logan was quoting the testimony of Thomas J. Anderson against that of Sydney Clarke, Mr. MORTON interrupted him by asking whether he did not know it was thought in the committee that Anderson's testimony was

A Perjury Throughout.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that this was the most singular way of prosecuting a man in order to ruin him. Mr. Anderson's testimony was that of a man, and he bore himself more like a man than those who were prosecuting Caldwell. As much could not be said of the testimony of Sidney Clarke. There was no witness to contradict Anderson; but a witness on whom the Senator from Indiana leaned was contradicted and his testimony impeached by competent witnesses.

Mr. STOCKTON argued that there was no question here over which the Senate had control. The examination of individual motive was violative of the Constitution and the most dangerous of designs ever introduced. The Senate had no right to inquire beyond the Constitutional provision.

Mr. MORTON replied to the legal part of the argument maintaining that the power to enquire into an election carried with it the right enquire into everything connected with it. The Senate hits power to protect itself from a Senator elected by bribery.

The debate on the case will be resumed to-morrow.

Union Pacific Railroads.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to enquire and report at the December session of the Senate whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any company authorized to build a branch road to connect therewith, or any assignee of such company, will be entitled to lands or bonds for any road which such company may hereafter construct; and that until said Committee shall report the Executive officers of the Government are requested to issue no bonds or patent certificates that may be claimed for roads constructed and reported after this date.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Latest Election Returns.

CONCORD, March 12.—One hundred and eighty-two towns give Straw, Republican, 30,885; Weston, Democrat, 28,281; Blackmer, temperance, 911; Mason, Liberal, and scattering, 540. This is a majority for Straw at present of about 1,050. If the remaining fifty-three towns come in as last year, it will give Straw a majority of about 400. Republican Senators are elected in seven out of twelve districts, and district No. is in doubt. Three out of the five Commissioners elect are Republicans. The Republicans have about forty majority in the Legislature. The three Congressional districts return Democratic Congressmen.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad yesterday, the following Directors were elected: W. G. Fargo, Geo. W. Cass, R. D. Rice, Chas. B. Wright, W. B. Ogden, Erederick Billings, J. G. Smith, W. G. Moorhead, A. H. Barney, Wm. Windom, James Stinson, B. P. Cheney, Albert A. Catlin.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1873.

A ten o'clock this morning the Convention met. President Meredith presided. Opened with prayer by Chaplain Curry. The hall has been draped in black since the adjournment on Saturday, and presents a sombre appearance. The journal was read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A large batch of memorials and petitions was presented and referred to the proper committees.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Broomall (Delaware), that the Legislature shall enact a general railroad law, by virtue of which any individual, company or corporation organized for the purpose shall have power to construct a railroad between any two points in the State, he or they paying all damages thereby caused to individual owners or to the public where streets or roads are occupied. No ground shall be taken for the purposes of constructing or operating a railroad unless the same be necessary, and the question of necessity shall be determined by proper tribunals under the general law.

INSTRUCTION OF VAGRANT CHILDREN.

By Mr. Wherry, (Cumberland), that it is the duty of the State to provide effective measures for the moral, mental and industrial training of truant, incorrigible, vagrant and orphan children and youth in jails, almshouses and dependent families, who are wholly or in part the wards of the State, whereby no child in this State shall be permitted to grow up in ignorance, idleness and vice.

MINING COMPANIES.

By Mr. Finney (Clearfield), that no incorporated company, organized for mining purposes, or possessed of mining privileges, shall own, hold or possess the soil or surface right of more than one thousand acres of land at any one time, exclusive of lands held for rights of way, for railroad purposes, by due appropriation of law.

THE ELECTION ON THE CONSTITUTION.

By J. Price Wetherill (Philadelphia), that in proceeding to the election for the adoption or rejection of the amendments proposed by this Convention, when the canvassers shall not agree in registering a name, such name shall be placed on a disputed list, and the right to vote be decided by the election officers on the day of election.

RAILROAD INSPECTORS.

By Mr. Samuel A. Purviance, (Allegheny), that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment providing an election by the people every three years of a Board of Railroad Inspectors, composed of five persons, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon any insufficient construction of railroads within the State, which, in their judgment, might imperil life or property, and to provide a remedy therefor, to be enforced after due notice to the companies on pain of forfeiture of charter.

GAMBLING SALOONS.

By Mr. Baker (Phila.) that the Committee on Legislation be instructed to inquire into and report to this Convention a clause in the Constitution making the owner of the property in which a gambling saloon is held, or in which games of chance are allowed to be played, directly responsible to any person or persons who may therein lose any sums of money in any game of chance, or in any gambling operation whatever, for the amount so lost, the same to be recovered, together with the costs of prosecution, by due process of law, and the same to constitute a first lien on the property in which such loss was incurred.

That the owner of the real estate in which any saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be kept, shall be personably responsible for any damages or injury that may be inflicted by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquors procured in the said saloon, whether the damages be personal or otherwise, or be the cause of witholding from any family the necessaries and comforts of life which could have been procured with the money spent for liquor. And the Committee on Legislation is hereby instructed to present a clause of the Constitution carrying this provision into effect.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) in the chair.

The first section, prescribing the oath to be taken by a member before assuming his seat in the Legislature, was first under consideration.

Mr. White, Chairman of the Committee, made a *resume* of the chief features contained in the report, and which the committee deemed essential in the interests of reform.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) offered an amendment, as follows:

That the members of both Houses whose terms expire at the next succeeding election, within twenty days after the *sine die* adjournment, take and subscribe to an oath that they have obeyed the Constitution and not officially spoken upon matters in which they were personally interested, nor done any act which would make them guilty of bribery under the Constitution; that they have acted in no case corruptly to serve private parties, but always with due regard for the interests of the Commonwealth and just rights of the people; and that if any member shall refuse to take the oath within the time prescribed, or as soon thereafter as the state of his bodily health shall permit, he shall not be capable of re-election or of holding any office under the Commonwealth.

Judge Black, of York, then took the floor, addressing the committee at great length. He urged the necessity of a reform in legislation, the abolition of the fearful abuses which had crept into it within the past 15 or 20 years in our Commonwealth. He was especially severe on legislation in regard to railroads, and particularly the Pennsylvania railroad, which was a colossus beside which that of Rhodes was a pigmy, for our Colossus bestrode the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Cuyler (Philadelphia) replied with much warmth and earnestness in defense of the road, and showed the advantages which had accrued to the people and the State by the energy and enterprise of its managers. He denied that he was here in its interest, or that of any other corporation. The Pennsylvania railroad did not possess sufficient money to buy his support in this Convention. He was not here to be bought or sold by or to any body or corporation, but he was amazed to hear the delegate from York denouncing any enterprise which had done so much for the State and its inhabitants as had the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Mott (Pike) in a few remarks took the same ground as that of the delegate from York, and intimated that he had been "approached" on certain occasions, years ago, and his vote and support solicited with the offer of money for both.

Mr. McVeagh (Dauphin) offered as an amendment the tenth section of the Report of the Committees on Legislature, as follows:

That every member of the Legislature before he enters upon his official duties shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator or Representative according to the best of my ability; and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to corrupt or influence directly or indirectly any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office; and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted or received, and that I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or persons, for any vote or influence, I may give or withhold, on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act.

Mr. MacVeagh supported his amendment, and felt that it would cover all the ground and more than the section reported by the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. White (Indiana) defended and explained further the oath as reported by his Committee.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill (Philadelphia) thought that the oath might not be required for honest men, but it was necessary for rascals, for the latter, when caught violating their oaths, could and would be punished.

Mr. MacVeagh then withdrew his amendment at the suggestion of Mr. Kaine, who withdrew his amendment that Mr. MacVeagh might offer the section offered by him previously, a substitute for the section from the Committee on Legislation, which was done.

Mr. Cuyler then offered the following amendment or addition to the section: "And that I will not submit my individual judgment or action to the decision or control of any caucus of the members in the passage of any law or resolution."

The question was briefly discussed by Messrs. MacVeagh, Kaine, White (Ind.), and Gowen, and at the time of closing our report there is no prospect of a vote being taken this afternoon.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1873.

Convention met at the usual hour, President Meredith in the Chair.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

An invitation was read and accepted from the Directors of the Industrial Home for Blind Women, to visit that institution on the 13 h inst.

Another mass of petitions and memorials were presented and referred, nearly ll bearing on the sale of intoxicating liquors.

SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

Original resolutions being in order, Mr. Runk (Lehigh) offered the following:

The ratio of Senatorial representation shall be determined every ten years, by dividing the population of the State ascertained by the last preceding census by one hundred. The quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the Senate. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fifths thereof shall each elect two Senators and one additional Senator for each additional number of inhabitants equal to the ratio. Counties entitled to more than one Senator shall be divided into as many Senatorial districts as there are Senators to be elected, from each of which one Senator shall be chosen. Each district shall be composed of compact, contiguous territory, containing as nearly equal population as possible. But no election precinct shall be divided in forming a Senatorial district, and no county shall have less than one Senator. The representatives in the House of Representatives shall be determined at the same time and in the same manner, except that the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the said population of the State by three hundred instead of one hundred.

PUBLISHING PROCEEDINGS IN DAILY PAPERS.

Governor Curtin offered a resolution, which was passed (ayes, 59; noes, 10), instructing the Committee on Printing to ascertain what it would cost to have the amendments and debates published in two daily papers of this city, one thousand copies of each to be furnished every morning to the Convention.

GROUND RENTS.

By Mr. Broomall (Delaware), that the Legislature shall provide a means in the nature of a proceeding in partition, for the extinguishment of irredeemable ground rents.

The resolution adopted last week, that when the Convention adjourns on the 28th inst., it be to meet again on April 14th; was reconsidered, and amended to read "to meet again on the 8th of April."—Ayes, 62. noes, 35.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Armstrong in the chair, the amendment of Mr. Cuyler to that of Mr. McVeagh, offered yesterday, being under consideration.

Mr. D. N. White, (Allegheny) was opposed to the amendments, and thought that they were wholly wrong, and would cast a stigma upon the people of the State.

Mr. Landis (Blair) disclaimed any sympathy with those who hold in this Convention that an oath is but a light matter. He looked upon it as sacred. He held that there was no man who did not have somewhat of a religious sentiment in his heart, and that no matter how vile he might be, yet, to all his crimes, it was not probable that he would be willing to add the crime of perjury. He favored the oath, and hoped the Convention would not treat this subject as an idle question.

Mr. Corson (Montgomery) quoted extensively from the Old and New Testaments, texts against swearing generally.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) wanted to leave the whole matter just as we have it in the Constitution.

Mr. Walker (Erie) thought that the amendment of Mr. Cuyler was radically wrong. He replied to the charges that members of the Legislature were ready to violate their oaths for the sake of money. He felt that the delegate from York was unhappy in his reference, yesterday, to the old Bank of the United State, the tonnage tax, and the sale of the public works to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was unfortunate in trying to prove corruption against the road; he had rather proved the wisdom of the people in their desire to dispose of works which were a burden, and not a benefit, under their management at that time.

Messrs. Lear (Bucks), Purman (Greene), Kaine (Fayette), Biddle (Philadelphia), Carter (Lancaster), Mann (Potter), and Black (York), took part in the debate, varied little from that of yesterday which in the line of argument.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of Miller, Humiston & Co., of the National Colony, to be found in our other columns.

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands. (15-4t

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1873.

The Divorce Laws.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. McCLURE—Supplement to the Divorce Laws. The person guilty of adultery shall not marry during the lifetime of the party getting the divorce.

New Bills.

By Mr. McKINLEY—Supplement to the New Castle and Franklin Railroad.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Supplement to the act relating to the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. RUTAN—To appoint an Inspector of Oil in Butler county.

Bill Passed.

The following bill passed:

To erect an additional Insane Asylum in the North East part of the State.

Western Bills Passed in the House.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following bills:

No. 481. To amend the charter of the borough of Latrobe.

No. 503. Incorporating the West Penn Avenue Railroad Company.

No. 513. Incorporating the Brownsville Constructing Company.

No. 551. Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad.

No. 554. Enabling the School Directors of Charters township to borow money.

No. 558. Authorizing the School Directors of Etna to borow money.

No. 571. Providing for the grading etc., of Kirkpatrick street.

No. 644. Confirming the report of the viewers in certain cases in Allegheny county.

No. 645. Relating to the evidence of Title to Real Estate in the county of Allegheny.

Senate No. 106. A futher supplement to an act consolidating the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

676. Supplement to an act to incorporate the East End Life Insurance Company, conferring banking privileges.

Senate 207. To incorporate the Compound Trust Bank with amendments.

Senate 441. Authorizing the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

705. To vacate Coral steet, in the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.

713. To incorporate the Youghiogheny River Improvement Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Vienna Exposition.

Mr. McCORMICK called up the resolution appointing Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and had the same passed.

Mr. ALLISON had it amended by adding the name of George V. Lawrence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

Ballantine's Military Bill.

After some slight amendment by Mr. SMITH (Fayette) the bill passed.

The House then considerd

The Centennial Appropriation Bill.

with Mr. Ballantine, of Allegheny, in the chair.

Messrs. Elliott, Mitchell, and McCormick spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Brockway and Orvis against.

At one o'clock the House adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Centennial was debated until 5 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. NEWMEYER, the bill was passed up to a third reading and laid over.

The Screen Bill

was next called with Mr. Hancock (Philadelphia) in the chair.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a new bill.

Mr. BALANTINE opposed the amendment.

Mr. NEWMEYER moved to amend by making the holes in the screen smaller, and supported it with a lengthy argument presenting about a cart load of petitions from miners in favor of the bill.

Mr. LAWSHE opposed and Mr. LATTA favored the bill.

NIGHT SESSION—The House has been in session on the usury laws, and the Senate on the Philadelphia election laws.

The Screen bill as recommended by the miners was amended by Mr. ORVIS (Centre) that the operators may make contracts with their employees.

The House had also struck out the word "Lawrence County" from the bill.

On the final passage of the bill the vote was 69 yeas to 12 nays.

Miscellaneous Business in the House.

Mr. ALLISON (Washington) presented the following:

Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Monongahela City.

Supplement to an act releasing Benjamin Coursin from the payment of collateral inheritance tax.

Petitions numerously signed against any change in the road laws of West Bethlehem township.

New Bills for Allegheny County.

By Mr. SAMPLE—Petition of nine hundred citizens of Allegheny county praying for a liberal donation to the Centennial Celebration.

Also to authorize the Presbyterian Church of Sharpsburg to remove their burial ground.

By Mr. BALLANTINE—To erect a free bridge over the Monongahela and Ohio rivers at the Point in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also extending the time for the filing of liens for grading, paving and curbing, and for the construction of sewers in the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. RAMSEY—Authorizing the Treasurer of Allegheny county to publish a list of the applicants for tavern license.

By Mr. McCORMICK—Supplement to the Penn Avenue Improvement act. This is the bill which passed City Councils relative to the Commissioners selecting different kinds of pavement for one street.

The Western University.

Henry M. Long, Fred. Mages, and a delegation of Pittsburghers appeared to-day before the Committee of Ways and Means on behalf of an appropriation by the State of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to the Western University to found scholarship and procure scientific aparatuses. The committee said the appropriation was much needed by the University, which was regarded as one of the best institutions in the country.

A PROJECT is on foot among numerous New York ladies for forming an insurance company having only women for officers, agency and policy holders.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Sterrett.

In this court on Saturday morning the following cases were disposed of and sentences passed: Anthony Scattlung, convicted of the charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

In the case of Catherine Schmoker, charged with surety of the peace by Ellen Miller, the prosecutrix not appearing, the complaint was dismissed at her costs.

George Irvin, convicted of the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Henry Ranfold, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, with the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for the period of two years.

Frederick Tenfel, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Thomas Kearney, who plead guilty to the larceny of a valise, containing thirty-five dollars, the property of John O'Neal, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, with costs of prosecution, to restore the property stolen, if not already restored, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for the period of nine months.

James Gest, convicted of the charge of receiving stolen goods, preferred against him by James R Ferguson, was sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, with a fine of six cents, to restore the property stolen, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the period of two years and six months. An effort which Gest made to escape after receiving sentence is referred to in another column.

James Morgan, found guilty of assault and battery, charged by Peter Hess, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, with costs of prosecution and to undergo a term of imprisonment of three months in the county jail. Morgan was also sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the county jail of thirty days, having been convicted of assault and battery on the person of W. Hess. The second sentence is to take effect at the expiration of the first.

John Brennan, tried Saturday on a charge of rape preferred against him by Honora Foley of Mansfield, was on Saturday morning acquitted of the charge.

John B. Garber was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution, having been convicted of assault and battery charged against him by Jacob M'Gurkey.

John H. Kelley, who plead guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Edward Dunn, sentenced to the Work House for one year, and to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution.

William Manning, against whom were five indictments, plead guilty to three, charging him with selling liquors on Sunday, and a *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the two charging him with selling liquors to minors. In each of the three cases in which he was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for thirty days in each case.

LIQUOR OPTION.

German Workingmen's Meeting—A Plea for Free Beer—Local Option Denounced.

On Saturday evening a meeting moderate in numbers and overflowing with enthusiasm, of German workingmen in favor of looking upon the wine when it is red, and the beer when it is foamy, assembled at City Hall to discuss in the words of the advertisement, "The Influence of Temperance upon Labor." At eight o'clock Mr. Gustave Luebkert was called to the chair, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries read and adopted. Mr. E. Bruck, the first speaker, spoke at considerable length in favor of license, and denunciation of the Local Option, and prohibitory legislation, which were characterized as unjust, unconstitutional, tyrannical, and the offspring of ultra Republican fanaticism. Speeches were also made by Mr. F. Swobolch, W. D. Moore, Esq., and other in favor of a "license law." During the delivery of the speeches the chairman's desk was decorated with beer glasses filled with the foaming nectar, from which the speakers occasionally and semi-occasionally moistened their throats. The drift of the addresses was that the Germans were a quiet, orderly and law-abiding people, and should be allowed to eat drink and enjoy themselves without molestation, or legal hindrance.

The speeches were moderate in tone, with the exception of occasional "explosive" ebullitions against the preachers, and the "fanatics," as the advocates of "no license" were termed. A series of resolutions denouncing Local Option, as injurious to workingmen, calculated to cause a reduction of wages, dangerous to personal liberty, and contrary to common sense, and urging the workingmen to vote in favor of "license" at the coming election, were adopted with but one dissentient vote, after which the meeting adjourned.

The organization which called the meeting, is composed entirely of German citizens, and the proceedings were conducted in German.

Fire at Irwin's Station.

Early on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the drug store of Dr. Marchand, at Irwin's station, and in a short time the flames soon reached the two stores on the first floor, and speedily communicated to the second story. The entire building and most of its contents were soon destroyed, only a portion of the walls of the structure remaining. The building was a large brick building, owned by Dr. J. R. Richand & Co. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Marchand & Co., as a drug, grocery, dry goods and Shoe store; and also by Thos. Griffith as a grocery and notion store. The post office of the place was in Marchand & Co.'s store. The second floor of the building was partly occupied as a dwelling by Dr. Marchand, the remainder of the story being used as an Odd Fellows' Hall. Marchand & Co. lost everything, their loss amounting to from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Griffith lost most of his stock, but we cannot learn the figures. The amount of insurance on the property destroyed we have not been able to ascertain. The postal matter, we are informed, was destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Presentation.

Yesterday the Rev. Father Cosgrave, Pastor of the St. Malachi's church, South Side was presented with a handsome buggy, by a number of his appreciative parishoners. The presentation took place at the rooms of the Temperance and Beneficial Society connected with the church, and the presentation address was delivered by Mr. Sullivan. The recipient responded briefly, thanking the donors for their testimonial of regard,

AT THE meeting of German workingmen at City Hall on Saturday evening Mr. Emil Bruch, and the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. E. Luebkert, denounced the Republican party, and held it responsible for Local Option legislation, and advised the workingmen to cut loose from the party. Be it remembered, these were Republican speakers, and the lecturers Republican voters.

HANDSOME OFFICES.

Reception and Consultation Rooms of the Drs. Oldshue Elegantly Remodeled—A Laboratory Added—Comfortable Quarters and Increased Facilities.

Physicians, as a rule, exercise discriminating care in fitting up their offices with all the paraphernalia essential to intelligent practice, and some even combine elegance with convenience. In the latter category the Drs. Oldshue must be placed. They have for many years enjoyed an extensive as well as lucrative practice, which, constantly increasing, rendered increased facilities necessary. Their office has been several times enlarged and remodeled, but still their list of visiting patients so increased that they were obliged to erect an additional building. This has just been completed, and their double suite of rooms remodeled so as to secure the greatest convenience, comfort and elegance.

The first and main office is the reception room, which is entered from Grant street, by the old doorway. To the right is the ladies' consulting room, access to which is also gained from Grant street, but by a private door, disconnected with the general entrance. On the left of the reception room is another private consulting room, and in the rear is the Laboratory, so that there is no necessity for entering the main room to procure medicines or retire—an advantage which lady patients always appreciate. The reception and consulting rooms are handsomely furnished, and in their new adornments of paintings and upholstering present a most luxurious appearance.

The Laboratory is a special feature in itself, constructed for the particular purpose of obtaining accuracy in compounding prescriptions. Here the medicines from the very base to the composite state are continually under the immediate supervision of the physicians, so that the greatest accuracy is secured. In charge of the Laboratory is a chemist of fifteen years practical experience. Thus patients can have the utmost confidence in the purity of the medicines, and the accurate compounding of the prescriptions; while the widespread reputation of the Drs. Oldshue themselves furnishes a guarantee of their trustworthiness and skill, and has been deserved only by constant and intelligent application to the arduous duties of the medical profession in its varied phases. It gives us pleasure in thus noting the evidences of their enterprise and success.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Bills Recently Introduced.

The following are among the latest batch of bills received from Harrisburg:

AN ACT

To incorporate the Forbes Street Passenger Railway Company.

That Charles J. Clarke, J. M'C. Creighton, James M'Ginnis, James A. Chambers, Jacob H. Walters, H. H. McCormick, Sames A. McDevitt, Daniel O. Barr, George Booth, John Dunlap, John Fleming, James Irvin, M. F. Egan, Geo. H. Kuhn, W. M. Decamp, John A. Elder, John Weidrick and such others as may become associated with them their successors and assigns are hereby constituted a body, corporate and politic by the name, style and title of the Forbes Street Passenger Railway Company, and as such company shall have power to construct a railway commencing at the corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, by the way of Fourth avenue, Grant and Diamond streets to Old avenue, and thence by the most practical route to Forbes street, and thence by Forbes street to the city line.

The capital stock of said company shall consist of five hundred shares of fifty dollars each, with power to increase the said capital stock.

That the stockholders shall be individually liable to double the amount of stock held by them severally.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Youghiogheny River Navigation Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That Thomas Moore, W. H. Brown, Eli Suter, Benjamin Heath, N. J. Bigley, Wm. Britt, C. H. Armstrong, J. K. Morehead, J. J. Hazlett, Wm. Peavis, B. B. Coursen, J. S. Finch, J. M Guffey, C. F. Warden, Wm. Douglass, Thomas Mellon, Welcome White, W. H. Hope, Wm. Playford, James Cochran, Robert Hogshead, Edward C. Pechin, Samuel H. Smith and John K. Ewing, and all such other persons and parties, companies or firms, as shall become stockholders in the company hereby incorporated, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Youghiogheny River Navigation Company, and by the said name, style and title shall have all the powers, immunities and privileges of a corporation and body politic in law, for the purpose of making a lock navigation of the Youghiogheny river, so far as the same may be practicable, and to connect the same by a canal with the Chesapeake & Ohio canal at the Maryland State line.

The capital stock shall be $500,000, in shares of not more than $50 each, with power to increase the capital stock to any sum not exceeding $10,000,000.

Window Glass at Wholesale and Retail.

The season for renovating the household is at hand, and the demand for articles in this direction will be unusually large. Perhaps, there is no greater domestic nuisance than a broken window pane, and at no time during the year is their unsightly appearance so apt to thrust itself forward with greater prominence than on "moving day." In this connection, we desire to call attention to the card, (published on the first page of to-day's issue,) of Messrs. Duff & Campbell, the extensive manufacturers of window glass. This firm have the very largest facilities, enjoy a high standing in the mercantile community, and invariably exhibit energetic enterprise. They have at their warehouse, corner of Market and First avenue, a first-class cutter, enabling them on the shortest notice to fill all orders whether for a single light or five thousand boxes. They select the best sheet glass to fill orders cut in their warehouse, and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Persons desiring any goods in this line, will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment. d&w

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MR. JOHN SILL, an aged and respected farmer of Versailles township, this county, died on Saturday from the effects of a cancer in the stomach from which he has been a sufferer for some years. He was a staunch Democrat, a member of the present State Committee and widely known and esteemed.

A Glorious Record.

Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, billousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and an antidote to malarious fever was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over one million of bottles. A few years more and the demand had swelled to five millions. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of six millions of bottles, and for every bottle sold a copy of the Illustrated Medical Annual, published by the proprietors at a cost of $150,000, is given away.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimbie Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

A New License Bill.

A Harrisburg despatch says there is a new license bill, of huge proportions, in the custody of a member from the Nineteenth district, of Philadelphia—Wm. F. Smith, it is said—providing for a new license law. The bill provides for about twelve hundred taverns, graduated into four classess, with license for the lowest fixed at $200. It is also proposed to give a per centage of the receipts for the purpose of the House of Correction. The local optionists in Harrisburg and in Philadelphia are in a terrible stew about the matter, and are buzzing around the Senate and House lobbies worse than were ever the Peter Hendercites or the wire-pullers for the boom bill.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOFF'S

MALT EXTRACT.

BEER OF HEALTH.

A healthy remedy, recommended by European physicians for complaints of the chest and stomach, dyspepsia, obstinate coughs, hoarseness, etc. Also a pleasant table beverage. The genuine article sold in Pittsburgh by

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Where also may be obtained all the reliable

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES

OF THE DAY.

Remember the Place.

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from an knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, 50 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $8. Canes, Powder, Shot, Wads and every description of Sporting Goods at very low prices. Illustrated price list sent on application. All orders by mail promptly attended to and goods sent to any point by express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET,

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

mar8:w-s&W DUFF & CAMPBELL.

PITTSBURGH

Female College.

Elegant buildings; twenty-four teachers; charges moderate. Spring term commences March 26. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. feb22:4tW

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SOBLE, REED & SMITH, seedsmen,

eb 63md&8tW 137 Liberty street.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch-size, nickel or 'K. gilt crystal, will run a week ORDER one. WARRANTED to Gauge correct time and to keep in order—if fairly used—for two years. Many like it! The perfect triumph of mechanism within reach of all. Sent, prepaid to any address, only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent Free. Try one. Good Agents wanted. Address, KING & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands. (15-4tW

MR. JOHN SILL, an aged and respected farmer of Versailles township, this county, died on Saturday from the effects of a cancer in the stomach from which he has been a sufferer for some years. He was a staunch Democrat, a member of the present State Committee and widely known and esteemed.

A Glorious Record.

Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, billousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and an antidote to malarious fever was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over one million of bottles. A few years more and the demand had swelled to five millions. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of six millions of bottles, and for every bottle sold a copy of the Illustrated Medical Annual, published by the proprietors at a cost of $150,000, is given away.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimbie Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

A New License Bill.

A Harrisburg despatch says there is a new license bill, of huge proportions, in the custody of a member from the Nineteenth district, of Philadelphia—Wm. F. Smith, it is said—providing for a new license law. The bill provides for about twelve hundred taverns, graduated into four classess, with license for the lowest fixed at $200. It is also proposed to give a per centage of the receipts for the purpose of the House of Correction. The local optionists in Harrisburg and in Philadelphia are in a terrible stew about the matter, and are buzzing around the Senate and House lobbies worse than were ever the Peter Hendercites or the wire-pullers for the boom bill.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOFF'S

MALT EXTRACT.

BEER OF HEALTH.

A healthy remedy, recommended by European physicians for complaints of the chest and stomach, dyspepsia, obstinate coughs, hoarseness, etc. Also a pleasant table beverage. The genuine article sold in Pittsburgh by

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Where also may be obtained all the reliable

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES

OF THE DAY.

Remember the Place.

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from an knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

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PITTSBURGH.

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R. HOE & PATENT GROUND

MOVABLE AND SOLID TOOTH

CIRCULAR SAWS.

Send for Catalogue with Illustrations.

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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, as many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffecient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions. In Impotence, excesses etc., etc., in marr ed or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 276 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet two stamps.

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases. 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s DR. WHITTIER, 276 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w1

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For the treatment of Chronic Diseases in either Sex

Syphilitic diseases in all their various forms scientifically treated, which hitherto have been thought incurable, but which recent investigation by the most eminent men have declared and proved as readily curable under proper management as any other disease. All diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs will be treated in the most scientific manner.

Spermatorrhal and all other forms of nervous diseases skillfully treated.

A medical pamphlet treating on these subjects mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

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A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 17 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous vedility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address

J. H. REEVES,

Nassau street, York.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE.

Superceses Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 Per Cent. Interest.

PROFUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered and probably neve will be.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; cal for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEORGE S. HARRIS,

Land Commissioner, BURLINGTON, Iowa.

And please say in what Paper this Advertisement was seen. feb5:4tW

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POCKET KNIVES,

Knives and Forks,

SPOONS, SCISSORS.

AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,

Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.

Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE

HEALTH & WEALTH

WITH GOOD HOMES, in Good Society, may be found in the NATIONAL COLONY by industrious temperate People. No others need apply. For the COLONY JOURNAL, with full particulars, send stamp to

MILLER, HUMISTON & Co.,

Toledo, Ohio.

L. D. SINE'S

ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$100,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

40th Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, March 24, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE $10.000 IN GOLD.

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS.

Five prizes 500

Ten prizes 100

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two bugeys, horses, &c., worth $600 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $400 each; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; 1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches worth from $20 to $50 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10.000. Tickets 1 dollar 1 to 30.000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

$.300.000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class C to be Drawn March 31st, 1873.

5,850 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
50 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Jewett & Goodman

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AND F. C. LIGHTE

PIANO!

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opp. side New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sewickly Nurseries.

Our stock offered for Spring planting is very superior, embracing the the most approved varieties of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,

Viz. Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.,

Evergreens, Shade trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety.

Ten trains daily stop at the Nurseries, (Edgeworth station), from Allegheny.

Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants.

Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

No peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickly Nurseries. feb.9-w4t.

BETTER THAN BONDS

An investment in the lands of the National Colony will pay 100 Per Cent. better than any Bonds or Stocks upon the market. A small sum invested NOW will secure a good farm. For particulars address,

Miller, Humiston & Co,

m1 TOLEDO, OHIO.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.

m1-4t EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—This morning's *Times* has the following. In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something serious was on foot. It was generally supposed that the success attending the demonstration on the previous evening would be followed up by

An Attack on the Different Stations

throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling.

Later in the day, however, and about nightfall, it became evident that movements of some sort were on foot. Bodies of men were assembled at different points in the central portion of the city, and arms were freely displayed. It was said upon the streets that one of the large political clubs had offered Gov. McEnery four thousand men early in the afternoon, and to increase the number. The number of bodies appearing seemed to justify this assertion.

A company of about one hundred was assembled at the lower part of Camp street, another on Poydras and Magazine streets, and another gathering was reported in the neighborhood of the sugar shed. About 9:30 a squad of militia moved down Royal street, and emerged into the plaza in front of the St. Louis Cathedral

Fired Into the Station House.

The fire was returned from the building, a ball grazing General Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by some three hundred men Pickets were then stationed at the intersection of Royal with Toulouse street, St. Peter with St. Ann street, and at the head of St. Peter street, and at the corner of Chartres and Ann streets; there was also a guard placed at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets.

After the first brush the station house was closed and bolted. The stores of P. Buroad and J. Guilfoux and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by the militia and the contents appropriated.

At about 9:45 o'clock General Badger, with three companies of police, numbering eighty each, and

One Piece of Artillery

halted at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. The piece was soon after limbered up and taken down the street, the police marching by fours on Banquette street. When they reached Toulouse street firing commenced, a raking volley being delivered from the corner of Jefferson street. The police returned the fire, but in the confusion had some difficulty in unlimbering the piece. There was a continuous musketry fire for five minutes, when at last the gun was gotten into position, and was discharged twice down Chartres street. This created some indecision in the ranks of the militia, and they fell back momentarily, but quickly rallied, and the firing was resumed.

A Final Shot

was discharged from the gun, and the militia retreated into Jackson Square, the police remaining on Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. At ten o'clock the militia were being rapidly reinforced from all quarters of the city, the squads leaving in the direction of Jackson Square. So far as known one man was killed and eight wounded on the side of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police, a man being slightly wounded in the arm.

One of Gen. Emory's staff arrived on the scene of action at the corner of St. Peter and Levee streets at half-past ten o'clock, and asked for the commander of the mob. Some one informed the officer that this was not a mob, but real citizens of New Orleans. Colonel Ogden and General Waggaman coming up the United States officer informed them that he came from General Emory and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding at the same time that General Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. Colonel responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Bond, who held a position in the Court buildings, would be

Permitted to Pass Through the Lines

with his men. The officer said he could merely submit the request to the commander of the police. Colonel Ogden went down and endeavored to have Mr. Bond released, but his efforts were of no avail. We learn that about this time Gen. Waggaman commanding the militia, was met by General Smith, of the United States army, in front of the cathedral, General Smith requested Gen. Waggaman, in the name of the United States, to disperse his forces, which the latter at once complied with, remarking at the same time: "General Smith, despite your courtesy, I cannot say I am glad to meet you, since it appears that I am destined to have that pleasure only in the capacity of a prisoner." It will be remembered that General Waggaman surrendered the armory to this officer last December. Afterwards the crowd gradually dispersed, and left the police in quiet possession of the buildings.

The Action of the United States Troops

was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

To General W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt.

[Signed.] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

8:30 o'clock, P. M.—Precinct station No. 7 was recaptured by the Metropolitans. At half past two o'clock this morning General Badger, with eighty men and one piece of artillery, reached the station, and making a detour to the rear of the building, advanced towards it, and sent officer Murphy to demand their surrender. Before he reached the police station the attacking party were received with

A Volley from the Shotguns

of perhaps seventy-five men, and they immediately returned the fire. The men on duty retreated, and the police rushing in captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating his abdomen. Another man named Ernest Livandas was struck in the arm with a buckshot. Chandler was conveyed to an opposite drug store, where a physician attended him. No hopes were entertained for his recovery, the attending physician expressing the opinion that death was momentarily to be expected.

At half-past three o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour returned to the upper portion of the market house, leaving a small guard on duty.

At 10 A. M. the city was perfectly quiet this morning. No trouble is apprehended to-day. It is now stated that

Governor McEnery Did Not Authorize the Movement

made by the militia last night. The Metropolitans are in quiet possession, with the United States troops in the rear supporting their stations. The militia have all dispersed. The citizens generally seem to regard the attack last night as premature. The object of the Fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but it is supposed to have been with the view of showing that the people would not quietly submit to the Kellogg government.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6—11:30 A. M.—Kellogg's metropolitan police, armed as infantry, have just taken possession of Odd Fellows Hall, where the McEnery Legislature have heretofore met. Mr. J. C. Moncure, Speaker of the House, and other members who were in the hall at the time, were taken to the First precinct station house. About one hundred metropolitans occupy Lafayette Square. There is considerable excitement and a large crowd is gathering.

Kellogg's Side of the Story.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following dispatch was received last night by Marshal Packard from Governor Kellogg, dated New Orleans:

An armed mob of several hundred attacked the police station and court buildings. We had about one hundred police, who repulsed the mob, driving them off, and, it is reported, killing and wounding several. General Badger, with his forces, came upon their rear, capturing and disarming large numbers of them. The police stations are filling up with prisoners. A company of troops came up just after the mob was driven off. The mob is now scattering to their homes. The mob were distinctly ordered to disperse before there was any firing. The attack was commenced by them.

Still Another Battle in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The following special dispatch from New Orleans is published this morning: "A crowd of citizens, about three hundred strong, armed with pistols, made an attempt to capture the District Court rooms to-night at about 10 o'clock. The Court House was guarded by metropolitans, under command of General Longstreet, and were armed with Winchester rifles and artillery. Several rounds were fired, and one citizen was killed and about a dozen wounded. While the fight was in progress General Smith appeared, with a company of United States troops, and ordered Waggaman and his men to disperse and go to their homes, which order was obeyed. There is great excitement, and much feeling is expressed."

Gov. McEnery Inquires as to the Status o the Federal Forces.

The following correspondence explains itself, and shows the mystery of the situation with the Federal forces:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, March 6.

For Maj. General Emery, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit to you the inquiry whether or not the action of the Metropolitan police of this city in the seizure of the Odd Fellows' Hall this afternoon, and the armed prevention of the assembling of the Legislature of this State in said Hall, meets with your countenance and your approval; and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support this armed occupation of that building. I have the honor, General, to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. MCENERY, Governor of Louisiana.

The United States Troops Ordered to Sustain the Kelloggites.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

COL. JOHN MCENERY—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in which you ask- (Here follows the contents of Gov. McEnery's leter)

In reply thereto I have to state that the seizure of the said building by the Metropolitan police was without my knowledge, and is made without conference.

In regard to any expression of opinion as to the act, having no authority in the premises, I must respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter, which asks whether my command will support this armed occupation of that building, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by the honorable Wm. P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of Governor Kellogg, the Government of the State of Louisiana is represented by the Honorable William A. Kellogg, and if any violence is used to interfere with this act, I shall most assuredly consider it my duty under my instructors, to use the whole force of the United States at my disposal to prevent such violent interference.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding and Brevet Major General.

The telegram alluded to is the one received from General Sherman last night and given above.

The Scene of the Fight.

Large numbers of people this forenoon visited the scene of the affray last night. The effect of the fire of cannister is visible in two or three places. Several of the iron columns of the balcony of the building at the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, are perforated and are knocked down and broken into splinters. The railing of Jackson Square is also broken in several places, and here and there the buildings near it are chipped. The trees in the Square are fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground is strewn with broken branches. This gives a faint idea of the severity and briskness of the fire.

The Police

hold the street immediately in front of the station. They are armed with Winchester rifles. The station itself is occupied by U. S. soldiery, who have their guns stacked in the court yard with several men guarding them. The people were constantly entering the office enquiring for friends and relatives. Permission to see them, however, with one or two exceptions, was refused.

About fifty citizens or militia who participated in last night's affray were

Arrested.

charged with violating the act of Congress passed April 20, 1871, section two of an act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes (vol. 17 U. S. statutes at large.) They were taken before a United States Commissioner and released on one thousand dollars bail each. The city is very quiet this evening. It is believed no further demonstration will be made while the United States troops remain in charge.

All Quiet.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Gen. Sherman received the following this afternoon:

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

Since my dispatch of 11:15, the city has been perfectly quiet. Order prevails everywhere this morning. I think the announcement of the President's order to me of last night will effect a permanent settlement of the trouble here.

[Signed.] W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding.

U. S. SENATE---EXTRA SESSION.

SWEARING IN SENATORS ELECT.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1873.

Canadian Reciprocity.

Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution, and stated that if the session of the Senate should be prolonged he would call up the resolution and submit some remarks upon the commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada, England and the United States:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to the Senate at its next session, in December, the amount of imports from the Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada to the United States for the years 1871 and 1872, and the amount of exports from the United States to the same Provinces for the same years, and the amounts of such exports and imports for the two years preceding the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Silent Sphynx of the White House.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that it had performed that duty, and the President's reply was that, as at present advised, he would have no communication to make to the Senate except in the form of nominations,

Swearing in Senators—Spencer's Check.

The Senate met at noon, all the Senators being present.

Mr. Jones, (Nevada) Ferry, (Conn.) and Wadleigh, (N. H.) were sworn in. When Mr. Wadleigh went up to be sworn Geo. E. Spencer, (Alabama) whose election was contested by Sykes, offered himself to be sworn in whereupon

Mr. BAYARD objected. He said Spencer was aware his seat would be contested and the oath should not be administered until the Senate pass upon his contestant's credentials.

Mr. HAMLIN discussed the rules and precedents, and came to the conclusion that it would be better to let Spencer be sworn in, and refer his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING took the same view.

Mr. ALCORN moved that Spencer's credentials be read for information.

They were read.

Mr. BAYARD moved to have the credentials of Sykes and the certificate of his election, signed by the officers of the Legislature of Alabama, read.

The VICE PRESIDENT said he was informed that the paper had been sent to the printer.

Mr. Bayard having stated that he had a copy in his hands, Mr. MORTON suggested that it be read.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but he certainly would object to its being read upon the same footing as the credentials of Spencer, because it was not the credentials at all, but merely a memorandum. The credentials must be signed by the Governor of his State, and this paper was not so signed.

Mr. MORTON said that the law provided what should be legal evidence of the Senator's election, and that evidence was present in this case. It was only *prima facie* evidence of course, and the Senate could not go behind it and inquire into the validity of the election afterwards, but in the meantime the presentation of legal credentials entitled Spencer to admission.

Mr. THURMAN said that the argument of the Senators, if it proved anything, would prove that no Senator could be admitted under any circumstances unless his credentials were altogether regular, and he reminded the Senate that Goldthwaith, the other Senator from Alabama, had kept out of his seat for nearly a year on the mere remonstrance of irresponsible memorialists.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Stevenson, Alcorn, Howe, Schurz and Stewart.

The certificate of election of F. W. Sykes, as Senator from Alabama, signed by the officers of the Legislature, was presented.

Mr. BAYARD again argued in favor of postponing the admission of either of the persons claiming to be Senator elect from Alabama, until the question should have been considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Thurman, Stewart and Saulsbury continued the debate, and without action the Senate adjourned.

The Other Side.

An Address From Hon. James Brooks.

WASHINGTON March 7.—Hon. James Brooks has prepared the following address to his constituents:

Enemies have taken advantage of my physical prostration to offer up Oakes Ames and myself as a sacrifice to public clamor, in which two Vice Presidents of the United States, several members of the Senate, and eight other members of the House were more involved than myself.

The Sacrifice of a Democrat

was deemed indispensible to offset, it not to protect them, and hence early in December a committee was organized seemingly on purpose to bring in my name with theirs so as to make me responsible for one hundred and fifty shares of stock of Credit Mobilier owned by C. H. Neilson. The certificates of this stock were notoriously in full possession of Neilson as long ago as December 12, 1867, (see evidence, page 59); but of these certificates the committee in January, 1873, chose to make me the owner upon the pretence that he, being my son-in-law, was only the apparent owner. The Committee was thus organized, I say, for there were put upon it such men as Gen. Banks, Chevalier d'Industrie, for years living in a Chateau d'Espagne because of

His Known Hostility to Ames,

who, when asked, refused to subscribe with certain rich Bostonians to free his Waltham House from a heavy mortgage, and Merrick, of Maryland, an ex-Rebel Judge of this district at the opening of the civil war, whose Court Congress had to extirpate to be rid of him, and who, therefore, sore and sour, now, more than ever, hates the whole human race because of the defeat of his aspirations to re election to Congress—with Niblack, a very small man in the plastic fingers of such a sly, sleek and crafty Chairman as Poland, of Vermont, whose antecedents in railroads at home are worse than anything alleged against Credit Mobilier. This committee, after sitting two months and a half, purposely neglecting the explanation of many rich mines of testimony, fiercely fell upon me, in eleven different sittings, when my physical prostration was such that a newspapaper daily reported me dead, and at last, after refusing me a hearing, which I earnestly demanded, a fact which they suppressed in the first report of five hundred and twenty-three pages, which no member of Congress could find time to read so late in the session when it was made, coupled me, a Democrat, with Ames, a Republican, for expulsion, while they let off thirteen other Republicans, who, all but one, had handled Credit Mobilier, when not a share had ever come into my hands. The House and the country from the start shouted such an absurd report the moment they could get at it. By refusing to vote on expulsion at all, they did not censure Ames or myself; only condemned an act as old as 1867, in order thus to carry off as one lightning rod the electricity that had been generated by the batteries of the press upon Congress and the country. But even in this the House did me injustice, because I was not in Congress when it was alleged my interest began in Credit Mobilier, or, if as alleged I had any interest, it was fully disposed of before I went into the Directory. Some Democratic members of Congress assented to this injustice in the belief that they could then condemn such leading Republicans as Davis, Garfield, Bingham, Kelley, Scofield and Hooper, but in this they were justly fooled, because the great intelligence, high character and well known antecedents of these men are such as to make ridiculous the charge that Oakes Ames had bribed them, or that they were his dupes, as the Poland Committee reasons, and did not know what they were about.

Mr. Brooks then says he shall appeal to his constituents in person, if God restores him to health, and continues:

I shall demonstrate to you that neither myself nor Neilson were guilty of perjury as Poland charges, and that both of us told the truth when testifying that I had no hand in Credit Mobilier dividends, allotments or profits in any form.

He concludes by reference to his official career during the past twenty-five years.

Home Again

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 8.—Ex-Vice President Colfax arrived at his home here at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon. Col. Humphreys, the appointed Chairman, attended by the Committee of Reception, met him at Laporte, where an impromptu reception was tendered him at the depot. Here a large concourse of citizens met him with music and cheers. Upon entering the carriage three cheers were given him, when Mr. Colfax made a short address.

The escort, consisting of carriages and wagons, filled the streets, while the sidewalks were blocked with pedestrians. At the court house the square and streets were closely packed, making the largest gathering ever assembled here, and was irrespective of party. Flags were flying and bells were ringing during the procession. Many children were in gala day costume, in front of private residences on the way, waving flags. Arriving at the court house, Hon. Wm. Miller read an address of welcome.

He said in effect that the constituency which his (Humphreys') Committee represented did not believe that Colfax was guilty—a statement other constituencies will accept *cum grano salis*. This assertion was girt around with "blarney" of the most unctious description. Mr. Humphreys finally wound up by venturing "to call you our own Schuyler."

[We haven't the slightest objection, and only wish the South Benders a long enjoyment of their hero.—Ed.]

Colfax responded in that oily, rhetorical style of his that has become part and parcel of Radical stump oratory. He reviewed all the Credit Mobilier charges against him, and many more that the general public were not conversant with, but which he took occasion to unbosom, in order to exhibit, if possible, his disconnection therewith. He avowed "that if twenty shares of it could be bought without buying into a lawsuit, at par, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented; but, never having been plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a lawsuit on top of it."

He then diverges:

"I have been charged with prevaricating because I did not go on and state that I had withdrawn years before from an incomplete contract to buy twenty shares losing what I HAD PAID ON ACCOUNT. If I had supposed that a denial or explanation of an entirely different charge than that I was answering would be required of me, I should certainly have done so; as it would have strengthened instead of weakening what I was stating; but that I could not foresee. An eminent divine once said, rather irreverently, 'If man's foresight were only as good as his hindsight, he would be but a little lower than the angels.' My rule in speaking has always been to discuss and explain the pending issues, and not to discuss and explain those that were not pending.'

Here follows a review of Oakes Ames' testimony, bolstered up by a number of letters, all tending to show that Colfax either considers the American people very gullible, or is himself, like Micawber, "the victim of circumstances"—but then those circumstances are of *such* a pe-CUE LIAR kind.

He concludes:

"I stand before you to-day, conscious of no wrong-doing in this matter, in thought, word or deed. As it was represented to me by Mr. Ames, I agreed to take twenty shares. Afterwards, and within a few months, on my own convictions, I abandoned it, preferring to take what I had paid rather than hold it."

The meeting then adopted resolutions declaring Schuyler fully vindicated.

A Straw to a Drowning Man.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 9.—President Grant authorizes the publication of the following to Mr. Colfax.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. COLFAX: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now as I have ever been, of your integrity, patriotism, and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our aforesaid relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

Affectionately yours,

U. S. GRANT.

FOREIGN.

THIERS REPORTED VERY ILL.

His Malady Simply Sleeplessness.

The Spanish Legislature on the Eve of Dissolution.

The Total Carlist Force Assuming Respectable Proportions.

SPAIN.

Madrid Ablaze with Excitement.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Madrid states that the streets in the vicinity of the Palace and the Cortes were thronged during the session yesterday. There is much excitement. A detachment of civic guards have been stationed at various stragetic points, in anticipation of an outbreak.

MADRID, March 8.—A dispatch from Pampeluna to-day says there is no truth in the reports that the Carlists are besieging that place. The insurgents cut the telegraph lines and railroad communications with the town when they spread false reports. The Carlist force in the province of Navarre does not number three thousand men. General Nouqillas arrived at Lagrono yesterday and immediately assumed command of the Army of the North.

Shall the Assembly be Dissolved?

MADRID, December 9.—The debate on the bill dissolving the Assembly, convoking a Constituent Cortes, and providing for elections for members of the latter opened in the Assembly yesterday.

The President of the Chamber left the chair and made a patriotic speech, declaring he should not oppose the dissolution of the Assembly and the call for the constituent Cortes.

Prime Minister Figueras exhorted the liberals to pursue a conciliatory course and urged the Conservatives to trust in the republic.

The Assembly voted to take the bill into consideration by 186 yeas to 19 nays.

A large crowd of people in the front of the hall on learning the result of the vote gave repeated cheers for the Republic.

The *Imparcial* says the vote is a death blow to the Radical party.

It is expected that Henri Martos Sorduval and Oreiro who voted against the Government will resign.

There is a rumor that the President of the Assembly has tendered his resignation.

Funds are rising and the capital is tranquil.

Reports from officers of the staff of the General commanding the Army of North represent that the Carlists cannot muster over 10,000 or 12,000 men, chiefly paid partisans. Their tactics are to act in small bands to divide the national troops. They have plenty of money. The peasants are growing weary of the insurrection.

Better Late Than Never.

MADRID, March 9—EVENING—The Federal Republic was proclaimed at Barcelona this morning. Prime Minister Figueras on receiving the news immediately left for that city. The announcement at first caused great excitement, which, however, quietly subsided, and this evening all is quiet.

FRANCE.

Thiers Believed to be Dying.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, March 9.—The condition of President Thiers justifies the most serious apprehensions. He cannot sleep and his weakness increases without definite symptoms other than sleeplessness.

Disastrous Explosion.

PARIS, March 8.—By an explosion yesterday in the cartridge manufactory at Fort Mont Valerien, twenty-eight persons were injured, twelve of whom cannot possibly recover.

LATER.—It is reported that one hundred persons were injured by the explosion at Fort Mont Valerien.

Financial Guarantees Given Germany.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees of the payment of the war indemnity, and that negotiations for the German evacuation have already commenced.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty

VERSAILLES, March 8.—Seven of the committee of ten members of the National Assembly, to which the bill approving the Anglo-French Commercial treaty was referred, are hostile to the measure.

ENGLAND.

Political.

LONDON, March 8.—Colonel Egerton Leigh, Conservative, has been elected a member of Parliament from Cheshire.

Marine.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamship City of New York sailed this morning, carrying the passengers and mails of the disabled City of Brussels.

ITALY.

The Pope Confident.

ROME, March 8.—The Pope, replying to an address presented to him to-day, said reconciliation with the Italian Government was impossible. God would punish invaders of his dominions, as Catholics were ever unshakable in their faith. He had the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Church.

GERMANY.

Printers' Unions at a Discount.

BERLIN, March 8.—Master Printers throughout Germany to-day locked out all their employees who are Unionists.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Timothy Rogers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Capt. Timothy Rogers, aged 79 years, Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters, fell dead at the Tenth Baptist church last evening, at the conclusion of the service.

WASHINGTON.

Editorial.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—John P. Foley a well known and accomplished journalist has become managing editor of the Washington *Republican*, in the place of Mr. Shepherd, resigned.

Disinterested Visitors.

There were hundreds of persons at the Executive Mansion to-day seeking interviews with the President. Many ladies were in the throng. Senators, members and ex-members of the House, as usual, had precedence of admission. Not a few office-seekers presented their papers.

Of Course.

There is an erroneous impression regarding the action of the First Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the pay of members of Congress. The fact is that he deferred his decision until he had considered the entire appropriation. This has now been done, and the Comptroller states that the payment in question will be made, there being no lawful objection.

Appointments

The Postmaster Gentral to-day appointed James E. Stewart, of Iowa, and James B. Minor, of Tennessee, special agents of the Post Office Department, at salaries of $1,600 annually, three dollars per diem, and expenses.

A Caucus of Republican Senators

was held this evening, at which the vacancies in the chairmanships of committees caused by the expiration of the terms of various Senators were agreed to be filled as follows: Mr. Morrill, of Maine, was made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Cole; Buckalew, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Harlan; Boreman, of the Committee on Territories, in place of Nye; Sprague, of the Committee on Public Lands; Lewis, of the Committee on the District of Columbia; Flanagan, of the Committee on Education and Labor; and Brownlow, of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Howe leaves the chairmanship of the Claims Committee and becomes Chairman of the Committee on Library. Scott succeeds Howe as Chairman of the Claims Committee.

The Committees on Investigations, Retrenchment, Political Disabilities and alleged outrages in the Southern States, are all discontinued. No changes are made in the chairmanships of the other Committees.

After some discussion, the caucus laid on the table a motion to elect a new sergeant-at-arms, only two Senators voting for it. Considerable debate was devoted to determining the order of business for the present extra session. It was finally agreed to take up and dispose of the report of the Select Committees on the charges affecting Senators Caldwell and Clayton, and the report of Morrill's (Me.) Select Committee on the evidence received from the House affecting certain Senators in regard to alleged Credit Mobilier transactions. It will be recollected that just previous to adjournment, there was an understanding that the Senate would, at this extra session, take up the case of ex-Senator Patterson, his friends desiring deliberation on the subject.

Senator Anthony informed the caucus that he wished to resign his position as President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. Senator Carpenter will be elected Senator *pro tempore* on Monday, when the caucus has arranged that the Committees as above indicated shall be ratified in open Senate.

The Lucky Ones.

The following are among some of the appointments of collectors of internal revenue made in anticipation of the act of December 24th, 1872, abolishing the office of assessor and assistant assessors: Mark Flanagan, First Michigan District; Harvey B. Rawlson, Third Michigan; C. P. Dake, Fifth Michigan; James Fishball, Tenth Illinois; John Connell, Fourth Iowa; William W. Nixon, Sixth Iowa; Edward Scull, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; John R. Bowen, Tenth Pennsylvania; E. Blaine, Ninth Kentucky.

CRIME.

A Precocious Murderer.

SALISBURY, MD., March 8.—Yesterday George Hall, aged eighteen years, shot dead Amelia Shirkley, aged fourteen years, while she was returning from school. Hall had courted Amelia, and had written her a letter which was unanswered because she said she had no time Both belong to respectable families. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

A Chain of Circumstances Against Wagner.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.—The bodies of the murdered girls were brought to this city this afternoon. A medical examination was made. A handkerchief was found tied round the neck of one of the women, which has been identified as the one given Wagner by a girl here, recently. Wagner was taken to Portland to night and jailed.

Murder Will Out.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Last December Dan D. Goree of Auburn, Arkansas, a wealthy planter, left his home for Nashville, taking with him a large sum of money. The last seen of him was at Terrence, Miss., opposite the mouth of White River with two rough-looking men, who had been put off the steamer Commonwealth. On Friday a letter was received from Coroner W. Dezier, of Iberville, Louisiana, stating that a body had been found in the river there, with a pistol ball in the skull and several stabs on the body. From papers found on the body he was convinced the remains were those of Gorce. His money and diamonds were missing, from which it is believed Goree was murdered and thrown into the river. Neither of the men have been since they left Terrence in company with Goree.

The Shoal Island Murder.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.—The Sheriff and Solicitor of York county have been here and virtually decided that the Smutty Nose Island is in Maine, by assuming charge in the proceedings in the Shoals murder case. This morning they viewed the scene of the murder and will bring in the bodies of the women for burial. Wagner will probably be examined and arraigned at Kittery, and taken to Alfred jail. The clock at Houtvet's house was knocked off the shelf in the melee, and stopped about one o'clock. The wounded and half frozen woman, Mrs. Houtvet, has just been taken to the station house and confronted by Wagner. She is certain he is the murderer, though it was dark when he struck Mrs. Houtvet, and she only saw his back through the window when he was murdering his sister outside. The daughter of Mrs. Johnson, where Wagner boarded when in this city, was also present, and gave strong, clear, though not decisive evidence against him. She talked to him severely, and told him he was not at home between Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, but he insists he was lying drunk on one of our streets until three o'clock, and then went home to bed.

"Justifiable Homicide."

CHICAGO, March 8.—John Houlihan, the man shot last night by Officer Culmore, while attempting to escape from custody, died to-day from the effects of the wound, which was last night pronounced not dangerous. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

The following are the wholesale price unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the customary advance is obtained.

GROCERIES—Leading dealers report an improved demand for most articles, as the weather is improving we may look for an active market before long; we have no material change to note; coffees is however a little dull, whilst other articles have undergone no quotable thange we quote as to lows:

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf 14c; crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; standard A 11¾c; P 11⅝c; ex C 11½c; C 11⅜c; C 11¼c; H & E G ex C 11c. Monumental ex C 10¾c; lower grades 10a10½c; N O sugars choice 10½c; prime 10¼c; good 9¾c—stock small. P R 10a10½c—light stock.

COFFEE—Rio choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c. Java choice 28c; prime 27c; good 26. Roasted Rio 28c in lb cans; 27½c loose. Roasted Java package 33c; loose 32c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8¼c; Patna 8a8¼c; Rangoon 7¾a8c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 78a80c; prime 75a75c.

SYRUPS—White drips 70c; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

HAY—Dealers report a fair demand for baled, with sales at $24, 26a28 per ton.

BACON—Firm at the falling. Hams sugar cured 13½c; shoulders sugar cured 8¼c; plain 6¾c; rib sides 8¼c. clear rib sides 8¾c; clear 9¼c. Dried beef 18c. Ham sausage 10c. Mess pork $16. Breaks fast bacon 12c. Lard, tierces 9¼c; half barrels 10¼c; pails 10¾c. Pigs feet half barrels $4 40; kegs $2 20. Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen.

BUTTER—The markets continues to rule firm, with an active inquiry for choice lots, nicely put up, suitable for table use, at 35c; sales of good to prime at 30a33c, pails; common and mixed lots, prices uncertain.

BEESWAX—Dealers quote at 33a35c per pound.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing; the rates are unchanged; the principle demand was for choice lots of goshen at 17a17½c; good to prime 16a16½c; common not leable.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in first hands is ample; we quote Sackets and Carey's belle berries $14 per bl; common $10 al2.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The demand was fair and sales regular at $7 50a8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply is considerably in excess of the demand; apples are quoted at 3a5c per lb; peaches dull; halves 7a8c; blackberries 10a12c per lb.

FLOUR—The market was entirely devoid of animation, the supply in first hands being fully up with the wants of the trade; the present rates are for spring wheat flour $7 75a8; choice 8$ 50; choice red winter $9a9 25. Rye flour $5 50a5 75.

GRAIN—The market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition; the mills say the price of wheat is too high for flour and that the former must come down, we quote nominally, viz: Red winter $1 75a1 80; white $1 83a1 84. Oats steady; black 40a41c; good mixed 42a43c; prime white 44a45c. Corn dull; shelled 49a50c on track; 51a52c free in elevator; ear in bulk 50c. The market for rye was quiet; nominally 90s. Barley—prices are too unsettled to quote, and we therefore omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

REMARKS—The market continues very dull, whilst low prices for both crude and refined are the order of the day; this, however, has been the situation for some time; in regard to prices we have no change to note; Parker's is still quoted at $2 00a2 05 per bbl, equal to 5¾a5¾c per gallon delivered here.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have to report a continued dull market with standard brands offered at 14¾c; these are certainly low figures.

OIL BARRELS.

The receipts are increasing. We quote city make $1 90a2 00; country $1 85.

DISPATCHES.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—The *Courier* says: The market was not materially changed from yesterday's quotations. At Oil City the feeling was weaker and buyers held off for lower figues; the market closed with $2 15 bid and $2 20 aked; at Parker's the market was steady at $2 00a2 02½; at Tidioute the market was unchanged. Following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

1,700 spot	2 02½
500 do do	2 00

OIL CITY.

1,500 do do	2 15

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls spot	2 00
2,200 do do	2 02½

TIDIOUTE.

3,000 do do	1 90

ROUSEVILLE, March 12.—Market quiet and very dull at $2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 12.—Market dull at $2 00a2 05.

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—Market quiet, and firm; spot $2 00a2 02½.

OIL CITY, March 12—March quiet and unchanged at $2 15; upper road $2 00; lower road $2 00.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Market quiet but firmer.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
PITTSBURGH, March 11, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the numerous trains centering at the Union yards were fully up with the requirements of the market. This, of course, includes several lots that were received from the surrounding counties, including Green, Washington, Butler and Mercer counties. Besides these, there were a few lots from East Liberty. The quality, generally speaking, was of the medium and common descriptions. The offerings of really choice cattle was few as usual. The largest demand was for choice lots. There were several eastern buyers on hand, but their purchases were by no means extensive. The current rates are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00a7 25
Extra 1,400 lbs do	6 75a6 95
Extra 1,300	6 50a6 60
Extra 1,200	6 00a6 25
Prime 1,100	5 50 5 75
Fair 1,000	4 25a4 75
Bulls	3 80a4 15

HOGS.

The sales in the market were small, which is no unusual thing at this season, as the bulk of the sales are made at the other yards. The business done here, except at certain seasons, being principally in a retail way. The current rates are as follows:

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were liberal, and fully up with the demand. Trade is steady at about the following figures:

PRICES.

95a100 lb fine wool	$6 75
85a 90 lb do do	6 00a6 50
75a 80 lb do do	5 00a5 25
85a 90 lb do do	5 50a6 75
80a 90 lb do do	5 00a5 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

REMARKS—The market was decidedly a dull one, presenting nothing very new or important; dealers continue wide apart in their views; as there is a large amount of wool in the adjoining counties remaining unsold buyers say they can afford to wait, as sellers will not be very anxious to carry their present stock over until the next clip is due. The fact is the wool men have made a mistak; they have held on too long. After the Boston fire last fall the cry went out that millions of pounds of wool had been destroyed and that a large advance would soon follow, but such was not the situation, and wool to-day is considerably lower than it was before the fire. The following are the nominal rates:

Fine fleece	50c
Choice clips	52a53c
Unwashed	32c

NOTICE.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The Pittsburgh Female College, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, offers to those who have daughters to educate, the advantages of an educational institution of the highest grade, combined with the advantage of a Christian home. The buildings are large, well located, and fitted up in excellent style, and the Faculty is among the largest in the United States. *Twenty-four teachers are employed in the different Departments.* Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

DIED.

JONES—On Tuesday, March 11th, 1873, at the residence of her s n-in-law, Wm. Williams, at East Oaks station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Mrs. MARY JONES, relict of the late Daniel Jones, of this city, in the 71st year of her age.

RANDOL,—On Tuesday forenoon, March 11th, at 10 o'clock, MARY E. ALWARD, wife of Alexander Randol.

McCASLIN—On Wednesday morning, March 12, at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, Mrs. PRISCILLA McCASLIN, in the seventy-first year of her age.

WEIGLE—On Monday, March 10, a 6½ o'clock p. m., MARY T., wife of John Weigle, aged 49 years and 3 months.

VOGDES—On Saturday morning, March 8th 1873, at Harrisburg, LIDIE W., wife of W Wayne Vogdes, and daughter of Henry A. Weaver, of this city.

BURKE—At Sandy Creek, on Thursday morning, March 6th, at 1 o'clock, NETTIE, daughter of William, jr., and Lizzie Burke, in the 7th year of her age.

BETNER—On Thursday, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his residence on Webster street, Allegheny, JOHN BETNER.

The Shield of Health.

Debility opens the door to disease. Nor is this all. When the door has been opened and the terrible intruder has entered, physical prostration renders its progress to the citadel of life comparatively easy. Therefore bar the door, and if possible keep it barred; or, if the enemy has already secured a foothold, rally the strength of the system and assist nature to drive out the foe of health and life. The means of doing this is within every one's reach. Brace up the physique with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when there are elements in the air you breathe or the water you drink that are morbid and unwholesome. This is barring the door. Epidemics and endemics will assail in vain the living fortress that is thus protected. It may "laugh a siege to scorn." But if this precautionary measure has been neglected, the seeds of disease can be ejected by the same potent vegetable agent that would, if taken earlier, have prevented their obtaining an entrance into the system. The stimulating, invigorating, regulating and purifying properties of this vital elixir render it a most formidable antagonist of all debilitating disorders. The rapidity and certainty with which it vanquishes fever and age, rheumatism, bilious colic, indigestion and nervous complaints, is due in no small degree to the strength it imparts to the muscular fibre, the nerve and the membranes which lines the stomach and the bowels. It may be safely said that a course of the Bitters commenced now will be a sure protection against most of the complaints incident to the season.

The Centaurs of

OLD—were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation *Centaurius*, and raised the divil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man or beast, is now astonishing the world, and astonishes because it does its work.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. feb20

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's Establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their proper place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 and on Saturdays at night.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dimness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb21-w1m*

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members, sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The public should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all druggists and dealers in Medicine.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
mar10-24

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, February 28, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and seventy-five Cents per share, payable to the stockholders or their represen atives on and after March 4th, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons. JNO. G. HOLMES,
mar3-10d&3w Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James G. Marshall, late of Pine township, Allegheny county, deceased, all those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.
DAVID G. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL J MARSHALL,
feb8-6tW Executors.

ELECTION NOTICE.

JOHN H. HARE,

HIGH SHERIFF

Of Allegheny County,

Relative to the Provisions of the Pennsylvania Local Option Act.

An Act to permit the voters of every city and county in this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting Licenses to sell Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That on the third Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of elections in said cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled "license," on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said elections, and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law, which certificate shall be laid before the judges of said court at the first meeting of the said court after said election shall be held, and it shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it shall be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election, above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of liquors or the granting of licenses; Provided, That when the municipal elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said city or county: And provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the districts for which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license, and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund the holder of said license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his account with the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making return of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever, by returns of elections in any city and county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of such license: Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.

Approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1872.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.
JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the first section of the act approved 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, there is or may be some doubt as to the time of holding elections on the question of license or no license in certain cities or boroughs wherein the municipal elections heretofore by law fixed, do not occur on the same day as in townships of the county wherein said cities or boroughs are located:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., &c., that now it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act that the election under the provisions of the first section thereof should be held in all the election districts and precincts of any county, including the cities and boroughs therein situate, upon the same day, and whenever by law the municipal elections in any city or borough occur at a different date from the municipal elections in the townships of the county in which said city or borough or boroughs may be holding the election upon the question of license in said city or borough or boroughs may and shall be held upon the day now fixed by law for holding township elections in such county, and by the proper officers thereof, under the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. Whenever upon the passage of this supplemental act the day of township elections in any county may have passed in which county there were any city, borough or boroughs, in which the annual municipal elections have not been held, the qualified voters in said city, borough or boroughs in such county may vote upon the question of license on the day of the annual municipal elections for such city, borough or boroughs for the year 1873, when such annual municipal election occurs on or before the third Friday of March and triennially thereafter; but when such municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs do not occur on or before the third Friday of March, then in any such the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March, and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for or against license polled in the township of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township election, and the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to the Courts or Board of License Commissioners as the case may be, separate from the votes of the borough and township in any county wherein said city be located, and if a majority of such vote in such city be against license then no license shall be granted for such city, and if a majority is for license, then license may be granted for said city.

SEC. 3. The proper election officers of each election district in any such city, borough or boroughs, are hereby authorized and required to hold and conduct an election upon the day or days mentioned in the law, to which this is a supplement, or in this supplemental act; and the election officers shall be entitled to pay therefor as for like services in holding other elections. Provided, the election occurs on a day different from the municipal election.

SEC. 4. If an election in any city, ward, or borough has been already holden under the act of which this is a supplement, or any special act wherein the question of license has been voted upon, though not upon the day of any municipal election in such city or borough, such election is hereby declared to be legal and valid.

SEC. 5. In all cases where elections heretofore have been held in any township or ward or borough or district of any city or county of this commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed, authorizing the citizens thereof to vote on the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquors, the qualified electors of such wards, districts, or boroughs, shall not be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement by reason of their having voted aforesaid, or by reasons of any provisions or limitations of any special act whatever, but all the qualified voters of every county or city in the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in the act, and the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of liquors in the county of Allegheny, approved April 3, 1872," was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in full force and effect as if the act approved, April 3, 1872, had never been passed, and that the election provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter in the several wards, bouroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny, not excepted in said act.

SEC. 7. That all elections held in the year 1873, under the act, to which this is a supplement, eight (8) days' notice shall be sufficient, and that all elections held thereafter under this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, notice of said election shall be given as is required by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, provided that the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the use of any entoxicating liquors, or the granting of licenses in any district wherever the sameis prohibited by existing laws; and it is further declared to be the true intent and meaning of section 3, of the act to which this is a supplement, that so much of said section as prohibits the granting of licenses by any Court or Board of License Commissioners in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers author zed by existing law to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors or any mixtures thereof.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the sixth day of March, A. D., 1873.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a SPECIAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the THIRD FRIDAY IN MARCH next, being the 21st day of the month, in the several Election Districts therin; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner, as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And as directed by said 18th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legisature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be elegible to any office then to be voted for

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any state, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court, "

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. Anything in the laws or Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

THE electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils the electors of the Third ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphan's Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet in the public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn an Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School house on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the New Public School house on Smallman street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public school house on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, in said ward, known as the Soho School house

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school house in said ward.

An ordinance dividing the Sixteenth ward into two precincts.

Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in select and Common Councils assembled, and is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Sixteenth ward be divided into two precincts for election purposes, by a line, being the line of Fortieth street produced.

That all the present ward west of the above mentioned line be known as the first precinct, the electors to meet at the Liberty street School House, in said precinct of said ward.

And that all east of said line be known as the second precinct of said ward, the electors to meet at the Bloomfield School House in said second precinct of said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland avenue School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed by City Councils, the electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School, on Ellsworth avenue, near Roup street, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, Franklstown avenue; the second precinct to meet at Riverside School House, on Negley's Run road, in said second precinct of the Twenty-first ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School Building in said ward.

The electors of the twenty-fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Birmingby to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House No. 2 in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of St. Clair, to meet at the tavern of Michael Craig, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Burgess' office in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the co-operative store on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said Borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held in said school house.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets in said ward, which is in pursuance of an ordinance of Councils passed.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Charlotte and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward, of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, near the House of Refuge, on Woods' Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's field to meet at the Public School House in said Borough.

The electors of the Borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Chartiers to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public school House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Kingsbeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mansfield to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale will meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Newtickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public Town Hall on Main street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Hulton Station.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public House of John Gearing, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School house in Shousetown.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the House of Hugh Morrow, in said township.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public School house of George Goldbach, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Leslie, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenock district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenock, in said township; Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Arner, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Pawn township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public School House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, precinct No "1" to meet at the tavern of Andrew Miller; precinct No. 2 the electors to meet at Beatty's School, in the town of Hoboken, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township, first precinct, to meet at School House No. 2, in Emsworth; second precinct, the electors to meet at the Public School House, at Glendale, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind school House in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 5 in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of McC